



Site Name: <u>Progress Energy Asheville</u>	Date: <u>29 MAY 2009</u>
Unit Name: <u>1964 POND</u>	Operator's Name: <u>PROGRESS ENERGY</u>
Unit I.D.:	Hazard Potential Classification: <u>High</u> Significant Low
Inspector's Name: <u>FREDERIC SHMURAK / JUSTIN STORY</u>	

Check the appropriate box below. Provide comments when appropriate. If not applicable or not available, record "N/A". Any unusual conditions or construction practices that should be noted in the comments section. For large diked embankments, separate checklists may be used for different embankment areas. If separate forms are used, identify approximate area that the form applies to in comments.

	Yes	No		Yes	No
1. Frequency of Company's Dam Inspections?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	18. Sloughing or bulging on slopes?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Pool elevation (operator records)?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	19. Major erosion or slope deterioration?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Decant inlet elevation (operator records)?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20. Decant Pipes:		
4. Open channel spillway elevation (operator records)?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is water entering inlet, but not exiting outlet?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Lowest dam crest elevation (operator records)?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is water exiting outlet, but not entering inlet?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. If instrumentation is present, are readings recorded (operator records)?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is water exiting outlet flowing clear?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Is the embankment currently under construction?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21. Seepage (specify location, if seepage carries fines, and approximate seepage rate below):		
8. Foundation preparation (remove vegetation, stumps, topsoil in area where embankment fill will be placed)?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	From underdrain?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Trees growing on embankment? (If so, indicate largest diameter below)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	At isolated points on embankment slopes?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10. Cracks or scarps on crest?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	At natural hillside in the embankment area?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. Is there significant settlement along the crest?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Over widespread areas?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12. Are decant trashracks clear and in place?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	From downstream foundation area?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13. Depressions or sinkholes in tailings surface or whirlpool in the pool area?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	"Boils" beneath stream or ponded water?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14. Clogged spillways, groin or diversion ditches?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Around the outside of the decant pipe?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15. Are spillway or ditch linings deteriorated?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	22. Surface movements in valley bottom or on hillside?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16. Are outlets of decant or underdrains blocked?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	23. Water against downstream toe?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17. Cracks or scarps on slopes?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24. Were Photos taken during the dam inspection?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Major adverse changes in these items could cause instability and should be reported for further evaluation. Adverse conditions noted in these items should normally be described (extent, location, volume, etc.) in the space below and on the back of this sheet.

Inspection Issue #

Comments

1. UNDERDRAIN OUTLET REQUIRES SMALL ANIMAL GUARD.
2. SMALL TREES & BRUSH GROWING ALONG D/S SIDE.
3. BROKEN ARCH OF CONCRETE ALONG FLUME.
4. GRASS GROWING IN EXPANSION JOINT ALONG FLUME.
5. SPALLING CONCRETE ALONG TOP OF RISER (DIVERSION PLATE INSTALLED TO PREVENT FURTHER DEGRADATION) - PLUNGE POOL OUTLET.
6. ACCESS ROAD DITCH ALONG RIGHT TOE OF DAM HAS SOME STANDING WATER AND SIGNS OF EROSION - DUNE & INSTALL RIP-RAP CHECK DAMS.

Coal Combustion Waste (CCW)
Impoundment Inspection

Impoundment NPDES Permit # _____

INSPECTOR Frederic Shmurak / Justin Story

Date _____

Impoundment Name Progress Energy - Asheville 1964 PondImpoundment Company PROGRESS ENERGYEPA Region IVState Agency (Field Office) Address N/AName of Impoundment 1964 Pond

(Report each impoundment on a separate form under the same Impoundment NPDES Permit number)

New _____ Update _____

Is impoundment currently under construction?

Yes

No

Is water or ccw currently being pumped into

the impoundment?

IMPOUNDMENT FUNCTION: STORAGENearest Downstream Town : Name AshevilleDistance from the impoundment ~7 miles

Impoundment

Location: Longitude 82 Degrees 32 Minutes 53 SecondsLatitude 35 Degrees 28 Minutes 03 SecondsState NC County BUNCOMBEDoes a state agency regulate this impoundment? YES _____ NO ✓If So Which State Agency? N/A

HAZARD POTENTIAL (In the event the impoundment should fail, the following would occur):

_____ **LESS THAN LOW HAZARD POTENTIAL:** Failure or misoperation of the dam results in no probable loss of human life or economic or environmental losses.

_____ **LOW HAZARD POTENTIAL:** Dams assigned the low hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to the owner's property.

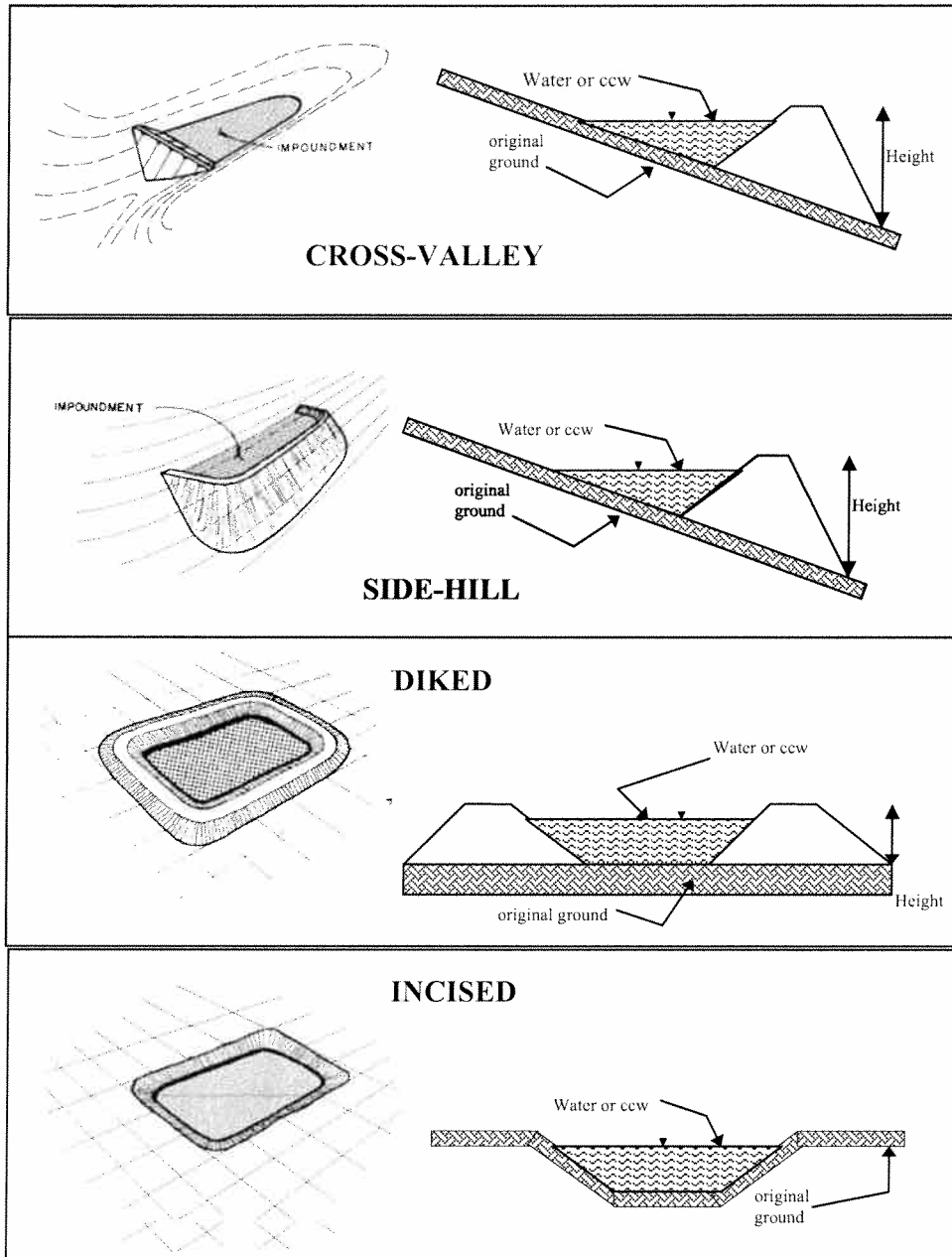
_____ **SIGNIFICANT HAZARD POTENTIAL:** Dams assigned the significant hazard potential classification are those dams where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or can impact other concerns. Significant hazard potential classification dams are often located in predominantly rural or agricultural areas but could be located in areas with population and significant infrastructure.

✓ _____ **HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL:** Dams assigned the high hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation will probably cause loss of human life.

DESCRIBE REASONING FOR HAZARD RATING CHOSEN:

close proximity of Interstate Highway 26 to
downstream toe as well as bridges across
French Broad River

CONFIGURATION:



- ☒ Cross-Valley
☐ Side-Hill
☐ Diked
☐ Incised (form completion optional)
☐ Combination Incised/Diked

Embankment Height 90 feet Embankment Material EARTH & ROCK
 Pool Area 45 acres Liner Geomembrane
 Current Freeboard 7.5 feet Liner Permeability UNKNOWN

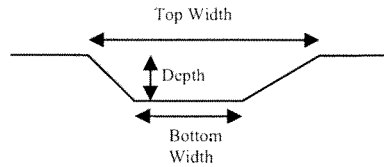
TYPE OF OUTLET (Mark all that apply)

Open Channel Spillway

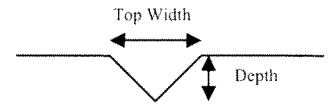
- ☐ Trapezoidal
☐ Triangular
☐ Rectangular
☐ Irregular

- ☐ depth
☐ bottom (or average) width
☐ top width

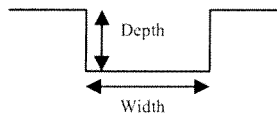
TRAPEZOIDAL



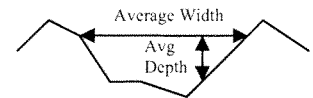
TRIANGULAR



RECTANGULAR



IRREGULAR

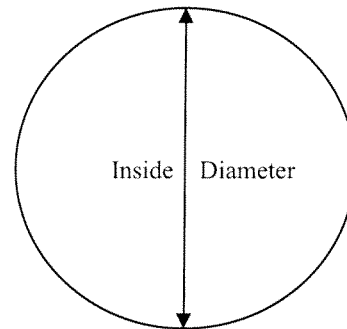


Outlet

- ☐ inside diameter

Material

- ☐ corrugated metal
☐ welded steel
☐ concrete
☐ plastic (hdpe, pvc, etc.)
☐ other (specify) _____



Is water flowing through the outlet? YES _____ NO _____

☒ **No Outlet**

☐ **Other Type of Outlet (specify)** _____

The Impoundment was Designed By EBASCO; re-designed by
BROWN & ROOT

Has there ever been significant seepages at this site? YES ☒ NO ☐

If So When? PRIOR TO 1982

If So Please Describe:

SEEPAGE DOWNSTREAM OF TOE ALONG INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
26 ditch. Seepage STOPPED 1982 When Dam NO longer
impounded a normal pool.

YES _____ NO ☒

If so Please Describe : _____

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



Site Name: Progress Energy Asteville Date: 29 May 2009
 Unit Name: 1982 Pond Operator's Name: PROGRESS ENERGY
 Unit I.D.: _____ Hazard Potential Classification: High Significant Low
 Inspector's Name: Frederic Shmurak / JUSTIN STORY

Check the appropriate box below. Provide comments when appropriate. If not applicable or not available, record "N/A". Any unusual conditions or construction practices that should be noted in the comments section. For large diked embankments, separate checklists may be used for different embankment areas. If separate forms are used, identify approximate area that the form applies to in comments.

	Yes	No		Yes	No
1. Frequency of Company's Dam Inspections?		<u>MONTHLY</u>	18. Sloughing or bulging on slopes?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Pool elevation (operator records)?		<u>2959.0 / YES</u>	19. Major erosion or slope deterioration?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Decant inlet elevation (operator records)?		<u>2958.7 / YES</u>	20. Decant Pipes:		
4. Open channel spillway elevation (operator records)?		<u>UNKNOWN / NO</u>	Is water entering inlet, but not exiting outlet?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Lowest dam crest elevation (operator records)?		<u>2165 / YES</u>	Is water exiting outlet, but not entering inlet?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. If instrumentation is present, are readings recorded (operator records)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Is water exiting outlet flowing clear?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
7. Is the embankment currently under construction?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21. Seepage (specify location, if seepage carries fines, and approximate seepage rate below):		
8. Foundation preparation (remove vegetation, stumps, topsoil in area where embankment fill will be placed)?		<u>N/A</u>	From underdrain?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>NO FINES</u>
9. Trees growing on embankment? (If so, indicate largest diameter below)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	At isolated points on embankment slopes?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10. Cracks or scarps on crest?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	At natural hillside in the embankment area?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. Is there significant settlement along the crest?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Over widespread areas?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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17. Cracks or scarps on slopes?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24. Were Photos taken during the dam inspection?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Major adverse changes in these items could cause instability and should be reported for further evaluation. Adverse conditions noted in these items should normally be described (extent, location, volume, etc.) in the space below and on the back of this sheet.

Inspection Issue #

Comments

1. UNDERDRAIN OUTLETS require small Animal Guards.
2. Additional Grass needs to be established along right D/S slope near groin.
3. Small Animal borrow found approx. 1/2 mi. D/S slope, right of piezometers.
4. Minor isolated rutting along crest caused by loaded dump trucks.
5. Minor rill erosion along D/S slope caused by rubber tire tractor.
6. Tall grass on left D/S slope - recent rains preclude normal grass cutting.



Coal Combustion Waste (CCW)
Impoundment Inspection

Impoundment NPDES Permit # _____

INSPECTOR FREDERIC SHMURK / JUSTIN STORY

Date _____

Impoundment Name PROGRESS ENERGY - Asheville 1982 POND

Impoundment Company PROGRESS ENERGY

EPA Region IV

State Agency (Field Office) Address N/A

Name of Impoundment 1982 POND

(Report each impoundment on a separate form under the same Impoundment NPDES Permit number)

New _____ Update _____

Is impoundment currently under construction?

Yes

No

Is water or ccw currently being pumped into the impoundment?

☒

☒

IMPOUNDMENT FUNCTION: Settling

Nearest Downstream Town : Name Asheville

Distance from the impoundment ~ 7 miles

Impoundment

Location: Longitude 82 Degrees 32 Minutes 39 Seconds

Latitude 35 Degrees 27 Minutes 53 Seconds

State NC County Buncombe

Does a state agency regulate this impoundment? YES _____ NO ☒

If So Which State Agency? N/A

HAZARD POTENTIAL (In the event the impoundment should fail, the following would occur):

_____ **LESS THAN LOW HAZARD POTENTIAL:** Failure or misoperation of the dam results in no probable loss of human life or economic or environmental losses.

_____ **LOW HAZARD POTENTIAL:** Dams assigned the low hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to the owner's property.

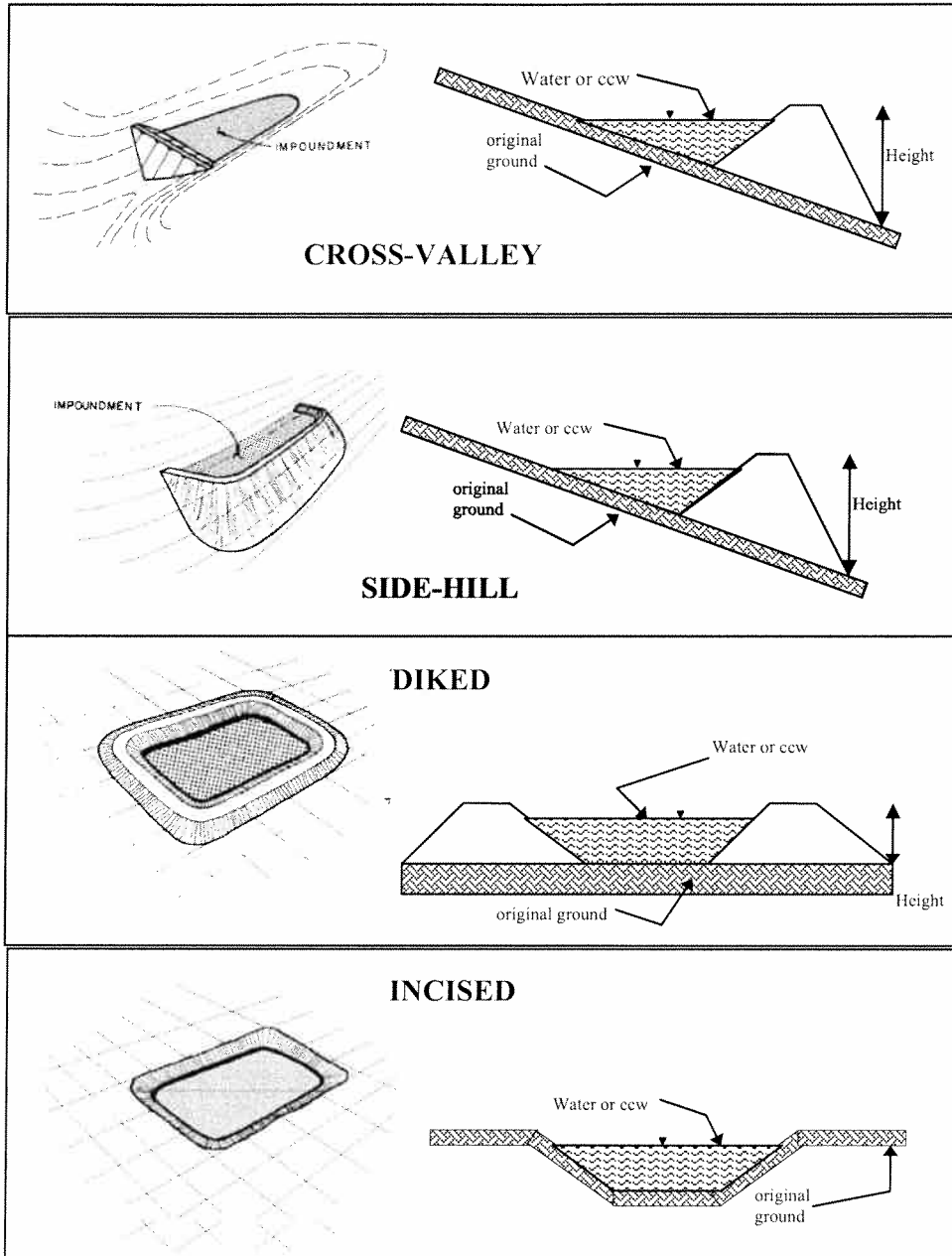
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✓ _____ **HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL:** Dams assigned the high hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation will probably cause loss of human life.

DESCRIBE REASONING FOR HAZARD RATING CHOSEN:

CLOSE PROXIMITY of INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 26 TO
DOWNSTREAM TOE as well as bridges across French
Broad River

CONFIGURATION:



- ☒ Cross-Valley
- ☐ Side-Hill
- ☐ Diked
- ☐ Incised (form completion optional)
- ☐ Combination Incised/Diked

Embankment Height	<u>95</u>	feet	Embankment Material	<u>EARTH</u>
Pool Area	<u>46</u>	acres	Liner	<u>NONE</u>
Current Freeboard	<u>6</u>	feet	Liner Permeability	<u>N/A</u>

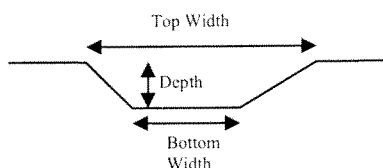
TYPE OF OUTLET (Mark all that apply)

Open Channel Spillway

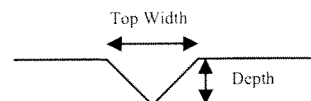
- ☐ Trapezoidal
☐ Triangular
☐ Rectangular
☐ Irregular

☐ depth
☐ bottom (or average) width
☐ top width

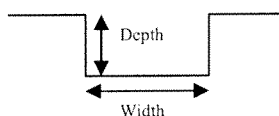
TRAPEZOIDAL



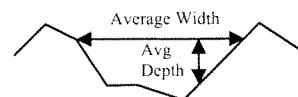
TRIANGULAR



RECTANGULAR



IRREGULAR

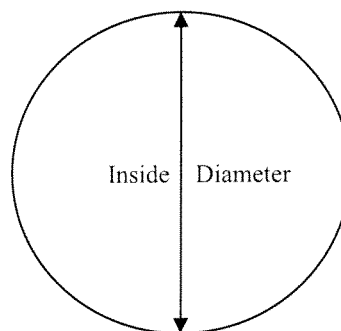


☒ **Outlet**

30" inside diameter

Material

- ☐ corrugated metal
☐ welded steel
☒ concrete
☐ plastic (hdpe, pvc, etc.)
☐ other (specify) _____



Is water flowing through the outlet? YES ☒ NO ☐

☐ **No Outlet**

☐ **Other Type of Outlet (specify)** _____

The Impoundment was Designed By _____

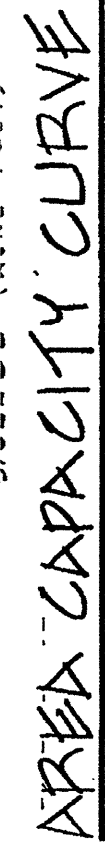
CP & L Engineers and W. L. Wells

YES _____ NO ☒

www.nature.com/scientificreports/

bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2019.05.20.256400>; this version posted May 20, 2019. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

Piezometers installed to monitor phreatic surface.
Monthly measurements documented & maintained.



ORIGINAL NOTES • 1981 WORK

1. HORIZONTAL DATUM BASED ON NORTH OREGON STATE PLANE
TRANSFORMATION.
2. VERTICAL DATUM BASED ON ELEVATIONS, MEAN SEA LEVEL, 1929.
3. CONTOUR INTERVAL 4, FIVE (5) FEET. CONTOUR INFORMATION
OBTAINED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
AND ASSOCIATES, JULY 11, 1970.
4. NO BORROW WILL BE PERMITTED WITHIN 100 FEET OF EXISTING
TRANSMISSION STRUCTURE OR WITHIN 200 FEET OF EXISTING
UPSTREAM TOE OF THE DAM. ANY MATERIAL OBTAINED
OUTSIDE OF THE BORROW AREA, AS SHOWN SHALL BE
OBTAINED FROM THE ROAD SUBJECT TO LIMITS AS HEREIN DETERMINED.
5. STRIPPING SHALL BE STRIPPED IN AREA AS DESIGNATED BY
OWNER, GRADED & SEEDED. NO SHOULDER SHALL BE PERMITTED
ABOVE ELEVATION 2160.00
6. CLEARING LIMITS FOR THE ASH POND SHALL BE ASY 2160.
FOR EMBANKMENT CLEARING LIMITS SEE DRAWING 01607
MAIN PLAN & PROFILE. CLEARING LIMITS FOR BORROW
CLEARING IN EACH AREA, SEE SPECIFICATION NO.
FPED-CU-20-057.
7. ALL AREAS DISBURSED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, AND THE
DOWNSTREAM SLOPE OF THE PROPOSED EMBANKMENT
SHALL BE PROTECTED WITH GRASS SEEDING WITH SECTON 01495
OF THE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION.
8. CUT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED IN ACCORD-
ANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATION AND DRAWING D-0470.
BORROW AREA TO BE SEEDS AND PLANTED
WITH PINE TREES

LIST OF DRAWINGS: 1981

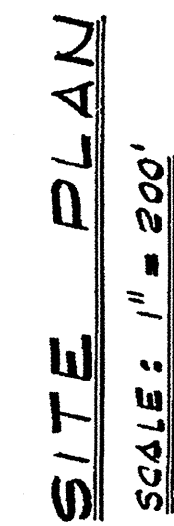

- D-2064 SITE PLAN
- D-2065 BRIDGE PLAN
- D-2066 GEOLOGICAL PROFILE
- D-2067 DAM PLAN AND PROFILE
- D-2068 TYPICAL SECTIONS AND DETAILS
- D-2069 SECTIONS
- D-2070 SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN
- D-2071 SEE PAGE SELECTOR FOR DETAILS

REFERENCE SPECIFICATIONS: 1981

FPED-CU-80-057: JANEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
JSH POND EXPANSION DAM CONSTRUCTION

LIST OF DRAWINGS • 1984 DRAINAGE MODIFICATIONS

103616 SITE UTILITIES
D3617 SITE WORK DETAILS
FOR COMPLETE LIST OF 1984 DRAINAGE MODIFICATIONS
SEE D-2802

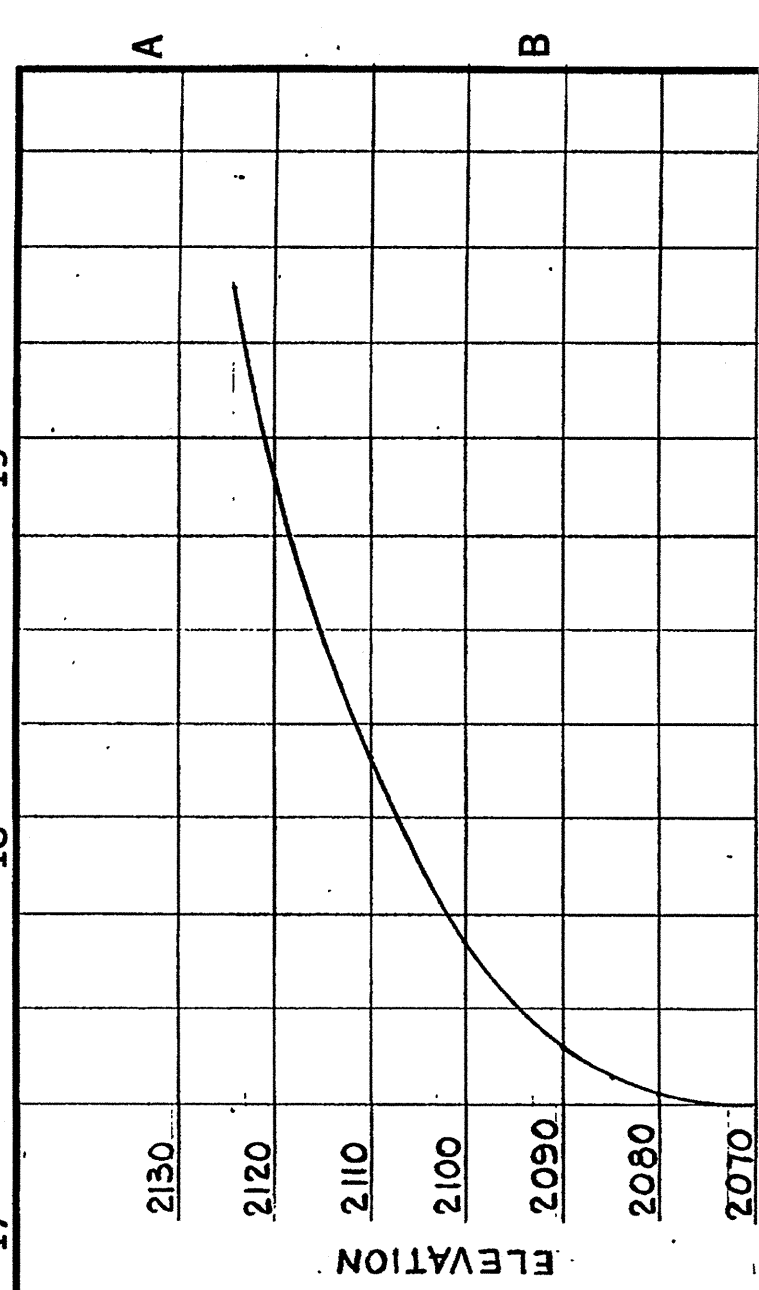
[illegible]

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
FOSSIL POWER PLANT ENGINEERING DEPT.-RALEIGH, N.C.

ASHEVILLE S.E.P. ASH POND EXPANSION
SITE PLAN

DATE	3-15-81
DWG. NO.	D-0664
APPROVED	<i>X B Wilson</i>
SCALE 1" = 200'	
UNIT/SECTION	CIVIL
DR.	<i>MF</i>
CH.	<i>BM</i>

17	18	19
----	----	----



APPROX. STORAGE
NOTE: VOLUME OF DIKE FILL NOT INCLUDED

QUANTITIES	93,000 CYD F 393 " "
ASH DISPOSAL AREA DIKE (FILL)	
STILLING POND DIKE (FILL)	

NOTES

AREAS UNDER DIKES TO BE STRIPPED OF ALL VEGETATION AND ORGANIC MATERIAL AND POND AREAS TO BE CLEARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL REGULATIONS.

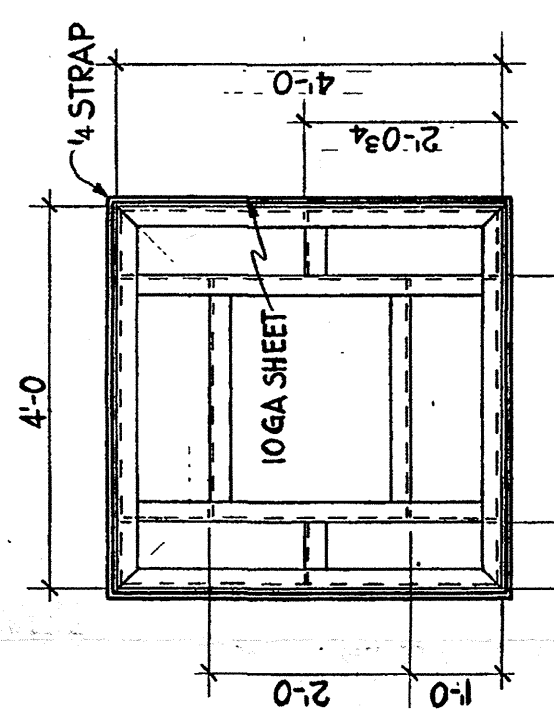
FILL MATERIAL TO BE EXCAVATED FROM POND AREA AND COMPACTED TO 90% MOD PROCTOR. SAND OR FULL OR CLAY SATURATED (SEE SPEC. 201-CHD) DIKE SLOPES SHALL BE SEEDED WITH LOCAL GRASS IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

LIST OF DRAWINGS

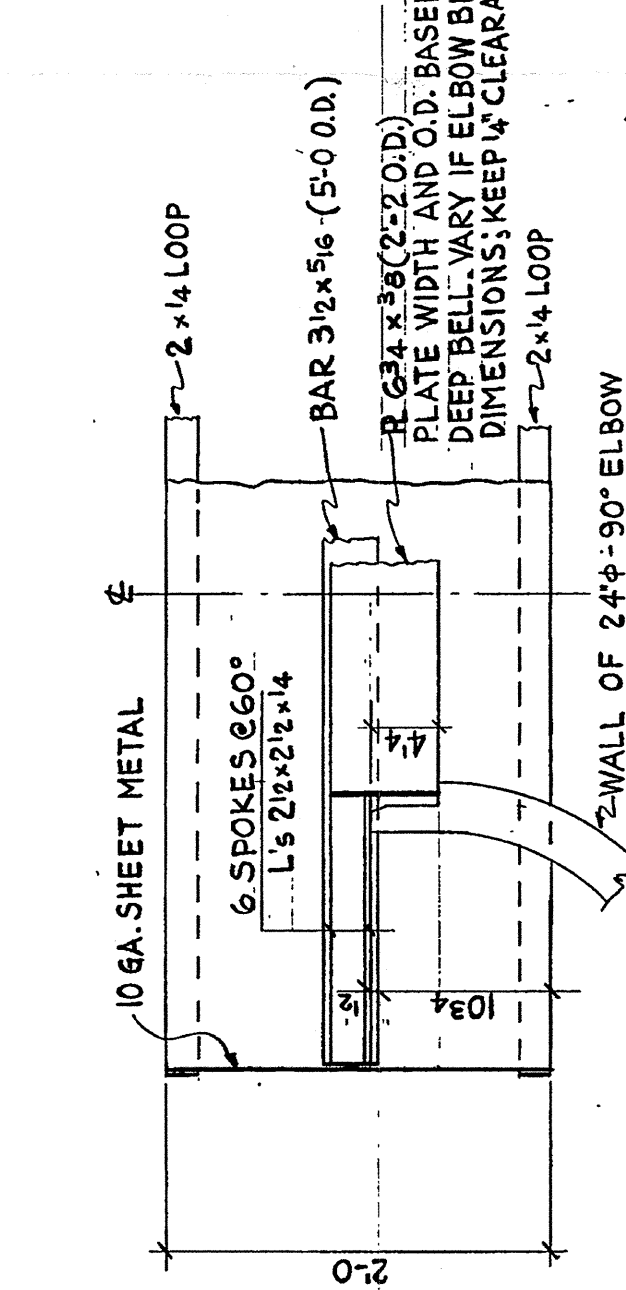
GENERAL GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN

A-170744
G-170867



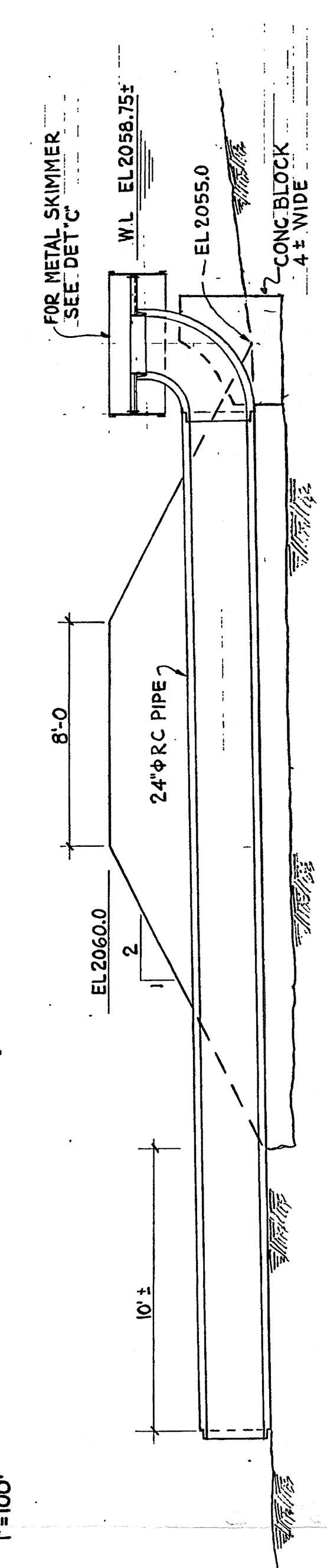
ALL ANGLES $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 14$
ALL CONNECTIONS TO BE WELDED
PIPE NOT SHOWN

PLAN
12-1-0

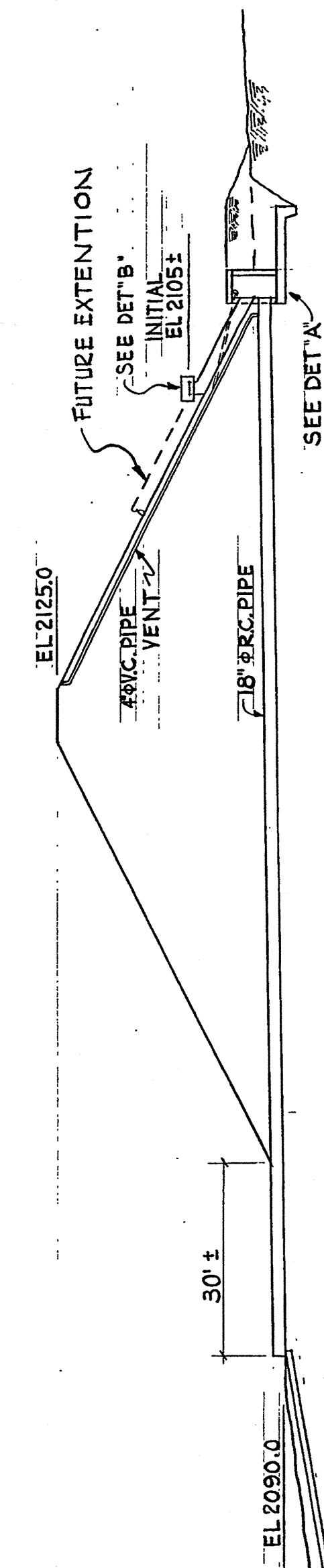


NOTE: ALL CONNECTIONS TO BE WELDED

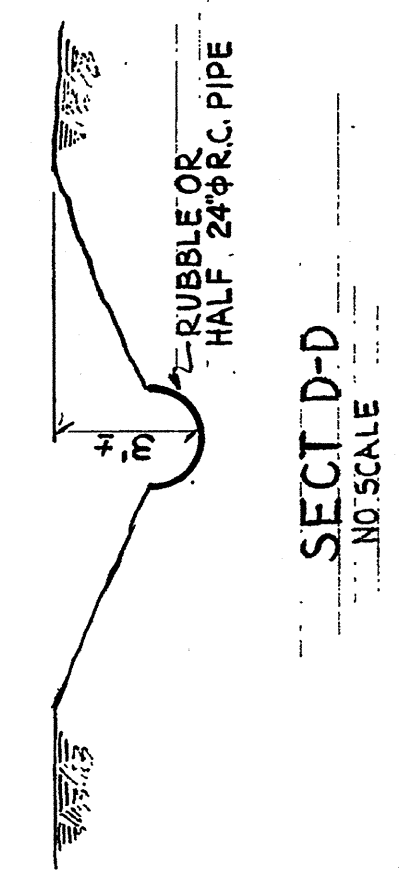
DET "C"
1-1-0



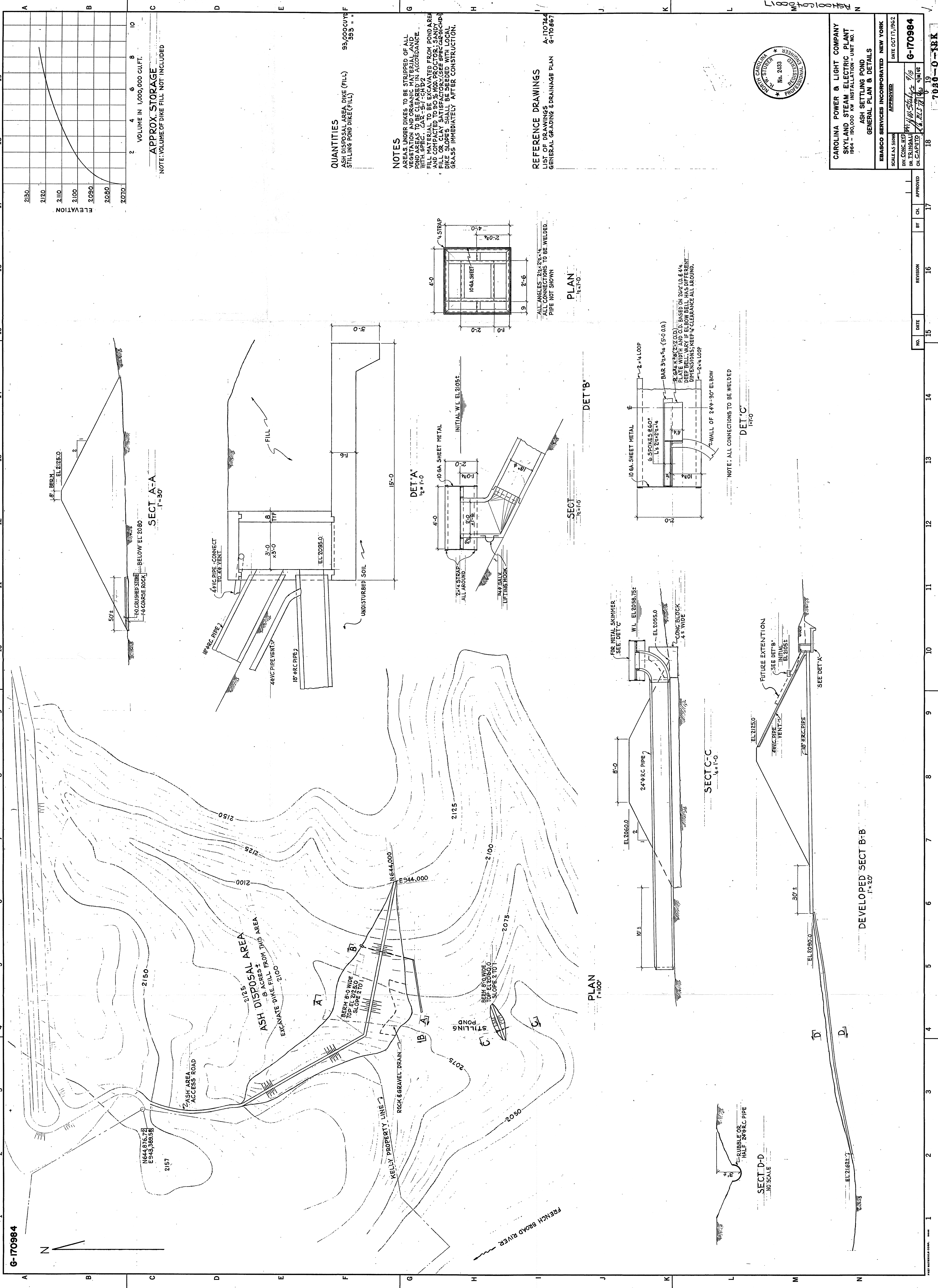
SECTION C-C
1/4" = 1'-0"



DEVELOPED SECT B-B
1" = 20'



SECT D-D
NO SCALE



November 7, 2005

Progress Energy
7001 Pinecrest Road
Raleigh, North Carolina 27613

Attention: Mr. Richard Horton

Subject: **HYDROLOGIC REVIEW
TRANS ASH INTERIOR IN 1982 ASH POND
ASHEVILLE PLANT, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
MACTEC PROJECT NO. 6468-05-1190**

Dear Mr. Horton:

MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc. (MACTEC) is pleased to submit the results of our hydrologic check on the impact of the interior ash storage area on the overall ash pond capacity to handle inflow from the design storm. In brief, our review has found that the proposed interior diking system does not cause a need to modify the existing dam crest elevation or the outlet structure.

The 1982 Ash Pond was designed for a $\frac{3}{4}$ PMP storm of 6 hour duration. The amount of rainfall associated with that storm is 26.3 inches. The original pond surface area was 46 acres at the design normal pool of elevation 2160 feet, msl. A watershed area of 48 acres outside the pond supplies surface runoff. The outlet for inflow is the vertical riser structure which leads to a concrete flume. Past studies have found that the riser inflow controls the amount of water that can exit the pond, with a peak outflow of 36.5 cubic feet per second (cfs).

By placing the new diked area inside the pond, some storage is removed from being effective in attenuating the inflow volume. With the general footprint proposed by Trans Ash, the new diked area is about 21 acres. The loss of storage is somewhat offset by the decrease in volume from direct rainfall that has to be stored in the remaining pond area. We have assumed that rainwater falling on the interior diked area can be temporarily stored there and does not contribute to the main pond inflow.

We have analyzed inflow and outflow using the Hydrologic Engineering Center program HEC-1. A copy of the run is attached. The results of the analysis indicate a maximum rise in the water level for the remaining 1982 Ash Pond of approximately 2.9 feet above the design normal level of elevation 2160 feet. With the top of the dam at elevation 2165 feet, there is sufficient freeboard for handling wave action during the short time of the elevated water surface.

MACTEC is pleased to assist Progress Energy in this project. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please call us at (919) 876-0416.

Sincerely,

MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.



J. Allan Tice, P.E.
Senior Principal Engineer
Registered, North Carolina 6428



JAT/jat

Attachment



3301 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604

Ash2

LINE	ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	ID	Asheville Ash Pond.txt									
2	ID	100 YEAR SCS TYPE III 6 HOUR									
3	IT	12	300								
4	IO	5	0								
	*										
5	KK	Basin Inflow to Asheville Ash Pond									
6	KO	3	1								
7	BA	.075									
8	PB	26.3									
9	IN	12									
10	PC	0.00	0.013	0.027	0.042	0.059	0.078	0.099	0.122	0.147	
11	PC	0.23	0.380	0.530	0.625	0.670	0.705	0.736	0.764	0.790	
12	PC	0.836	0.856	0.875	0.8931	0.9103	0.9267	0.9426	0.9573	0.9719	
13	PC	1.0									
14	LS		80								
15	UD	1									
	*										

16	KK	Pond Asheville Ash Pond - Existing Conditions									
17	KO	3	1								
18	RS	1	ELEV	2160							
19	SV	0	26.3	53.4	81.3	111	142				
20	SE	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165				
21	SQ	0	17.1	36	36	36	36				

Ash2

5 KK

5 KK * Basin * Inflow to Ashville Ash Pond

```

6 KO      OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES
          IPRNT      3      PRINT CONTROL
          IPLOT      1      PLOT CONTROL
          QSCAL      0.     HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE

```

9 IN	TIME DATA FOR INPUT TIME SERIES		12 TIME INTERVAL IN MINUTES
	JXMIN	1	0
	JXDATE	0	STARTING DATE
	JXTIME	0	STARTING TIME

SUBBASIN RUNOFF DATA

7 BA	SUBBASIN CHARACTERISTICS	TAREA	.08	SUBBASIN AREA
------	--------------------------	-------	-----	---------------

PRECIPITATION DATA

	8 PB	STORM	26.30	BASIN TOTAL	PRECIPITATION
		INCREMENTAL	PRECIPITATION	PATTERN	
10 PI		.01	.01	.02	.02
.03	.05				.02
.02	.02	.15	.15	.10	.03
.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.01

14 LS	SCS LOSS RATE		
	STRTL	.50	INITIAL ABSTRACTION
	CRVNR	80.00	CURVE NUMBER
	RTIMP	.00	PERCENT IMPERVIOUS AREA

15 UD SCS DIMENSIONLESS UNITGRAPH

Ash2

TLAG 1.00 LAG

		UNIT HYDROGRAPH									
		27 END-OF-PERIOD ORDINATES									
		33.	33.	33.	33.	33.	33.	33.	33.	33.	33.
12.	3.	9.	18.	28.	33.	29.	24.	17.			
1.	9.	7.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.	1.			
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			

HYDROGRAPH AT STATION Basin

TOTAL RAINFALL = 26.30, TOTAL LOSS = 2.78, TOTAL EXCESS = 23.52

PEAK FLOW		TIME		MAXIMUM AVERAGE FLOW	
		(HR)		72-HR	
+	(CFS)			59.80-HR	
+	425.	3.40	(CFS)		
			(INCHES)	47.	19.
			(AC-FT)	23.521	23.521
				94.	94.

CUMULATIVE AREA = .08 SQ MI

*
*
*

16 KK Pond * Asheville Ash Pond - Existing Conditions

17 KO OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES
IPRNT 3 PRINT CONTROL
IPLOT 1 PLOT CONTROL
QSCAL 0. HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING DATA

18 RS STORAGE ROUTING
NSTPS 1 NUMBER OF SUBREACHES
Page 5

Ash2

pond

PEAK STORAGE	TIME	6-HR	MAXIMUM AVERAGE STORAGE	59.80-HR
+ (AC-FT)	(HR)		24-HR	
80.	7.40	76.	72-HR	30.

PEAK STAGE	TIME	6-HR	MAXIMUM AVERAGE STAGE 24-HR	72-HR
(FEET)	(HR)			
+ 2162.94	7.40	2162.80	2162.06	2161.13
				59.80-HR

CUMULATIVE AREA = .08 SQ MI

7

RUNOFF SUMMARY
 FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
 TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF OPERATION MAX STAGE	STATION	PEAK	TIME OF	AVERAGE FLOW	FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD	BASIN AREA
			FLOW	PEAK			
					6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR

+	425.	3.40	185.	19.	.08
HYDROGRAPH AT Basin					

ROUTED TO

Page 6

+									
+	2162.94	7.40	Pond	36.	Ash2 4.40	36.	32.	18.	.08

*** NORMAL END OF HEC-1 ***

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>EMAIL</u>
JUSTIN STORY	DENBERRY	(919) 881-9939	jstory@denberry.c Fg m co
Richard C W Horton	PE - FE	919 219 1732	richard.horton@ co
Steve Blevins	MACTEC	828-252-8170	seblevins @mactec.co
John Toepfer	PEC	919-546-7863	john.toepfer@pgnment. com
FRED HOLT	PEC	919 546-5286	fred.holt@gmail.com
BILL FORSTER	PEC	919-881-3853	BILL.FORSTER@BNNMAIL.CO
Lanni Mowbray	"		
Karrie J. Shell	EPA	4045629308	shell.karrie-jo@epa.gov
Janet Boyer	NC DENR	828-296-4500	janet.boyer@ ncdenr.gov

Geotechnical Information

Progress Energy: Asheville, NC

The 1964 and 1982 ash ponds and associated dam impoundments are located within Buncombe County, NC. Buncombe County is within the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province in North Carolina. The Blue Ridge Physiographic Province is generally characterized as a rugged, mountainous area with steep ridges, inter-mountain basins, and valleys.

The ash ponds and dam impoundments are further classified by their location within the Blue Ridge Geologic Belt, near the border of the Inner Piedmont Belt. The Blue Ridge Belt is a mountainous region consisting of rocks from over one billion to approximately one-half billion years old. The rocks are composed of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rock that has been repeatedly squeezed, fractured, faulted, and twisted. The belt is well known for deposits of feldspar, mica and quartz (utilized in ceramic, paint, and electronic industries) and olivine (utilized for refractory and foundry molding sand).

The rock within the pond and dam impoundment areas is located within the Ashe Metamorphic Suite and Tallulah Falls Formation and is classified as Ztm, per the Geologic Map of North Carolina. The Ztm classification represents a Muscovite-Biotite Gneiss rock (locally sulfidic, interlayered and gradational with mica schist, minor amphibolites, and hornblende gneiss).

Also important to note is the close proximity of the Brevard Fault Zone to the ash ponds and dam impoundments. The Brevard Fault Zone is located approximately three to four miles Southeast of the ash ponds and dam impoundments.



Copy #1

INFORMATION REQUEST	1982 Pond RESPONSE	1964 Pond RESPONSE
<p>1. Relative to the National Inventory of Dams criteria for High, Significant, Low, or Less-than-Low Hazard Potential, please provide the potential hazard rating for each management unit and indicate who established the rating, what the basis of the rating is, and what federal or state agency regulates the unit(s). If the unit(s) does not have a rating, please note that fact.</p>	<p>Hazard Classification -- High. A professional engineering firm established the rating based on USCOE guidelines and NCDENR Regulations. The unit is under the purview of the North Carolina Utilities Commission.</p>	<p>Hazard Classification -- High. A professional engineering firm established the rating based on USCOE guidelines and NCDENR Regulations. The unit is under the purview of the North Carolina Utilities Commission.</p>
<p>2. What year was each management unit commissioned and expanded?</p>	<p>Commissioned in 1982. Original design not expanded. Additional ash storage capacity provided within original ash pond area in 2006 by dredging and restacking.</p>	<p>Commissioned in 1964. In 1970 the dam was raised approximately 30 feet. In 1982 the unit was removed from service and drained. In 2000 the unit received dredged ash from 1982 pond. In 2006 a constructed wetlands treatment system was constructed within the unit boundary to treat flue gas emission control wastewater and is currently in operation.</p>

1982 Pond
RESPONSE

1964 Pond
RESPONSE

INFORMATION REQUEST

3. What materials are temporarily or permanently contained in the unit? Use the following categories to respond to this question: (1) fly ash; (2) bottom ash; (3) boiler slag; (4) flue gas emission control residuals; (5) other. If the management unit contains more than one type of material, please identify all that apply. Also, if you identify "other," please specify the other types of materials that are temporarily or permanently contained in the unit(s).

The unit contains fly ash, bottom ash, and boiler slag. Other- Ash sluice water, categorical low volume wastewater, coal pile storm water runoff and other storm water.

The unit contains fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, Flue Gas Emission Control Residuals in the Constructed Wetlands; Other – Storm water.

4. Was the management unit(s) designed by a Professional Engineer? Is or was the construction of the waste management unit(s) under the supervision of a Professional Engineer? Is inspection and monitoring of the safety of the waste management unit(s) under the supervision of a Professional Engineer?

The unit was designed by a professional engineer. The construction was under the supervision of a professional engineer. Some inspections are under the supervision of a professional engineer, some are not. See response to item 5. below.

The unit was designed by a professional engineer. The construction was under the supervision of a professional engineer. Some inspections are under the supervision of a professional engineer, some are not. See response to item 5. below.

INFORMATION REQUEST

5. When did the company last assess or evaluate the safety (i.e., structural integrity) of the management unit(s)? Briefly describe the credentials of those conducting the structural integrity assessments/evaluations. Identify actions taken or planned by facility personnel as a result of these assessments or evaluations. If corrective actions were taken, briefly describe the credentials of those performing the corrective actions, whether they were company employees or contractors. If the company plans an assessment or evaluation in the future, when is it expected to occur?

Monthly inspections are conducted by trained plant personnel, following strict procedures that include visual inspections and data gathering to detect any problems at an early stage of development. Attached is a copy of the procedure and a copy of the most recent inspection report available. Actions or planned: None taken or planned.

INFORMATION REQUEST

1982 Pond RESPONSE

Annual inspections are conducted by a third-party professional engineering contractor. The engineering firms that conduct the inspections have expertise in geotechnical and civil engineering. Attached is the most recent annual inspection report summary. Actions taken or planned: Animal burrows noted on western portion of embankment. Animals should be removed and the burrows backfilled with tamped earth.

1964 Pond RESPONSE

Annual inspections are conducted by a third-party professional engineering contractor. The engineering firms that conduct the inspections have expertise in geotechnical and civil engineering. Attached is the most recent annual inspection report. Actions taken or planned: Because the 1964 Ash Pond Dam currently retains only surface water associated with rainfall runoff (the wetlands treatment ponds are lined), only a cursory inspection of the exterior slope and adjacent natural ground of the former 1964 ash pond was performed. The exterior slope of the dam was observed to be in good condition. The area and volume of seepage, previously noted about 100 feet north of the inactive outlet structure from the former pond, was observed to be about the same as noted during previous inspections. The seepage flow is clear and of no concern relative to embankment stability.

INFORMATION REQUEST

198: nd
RESPONSE

1964 Pond
RESPONSE

Comprehensive five-year inspections are conducted by a third-party professional engineering contractor. The engineering firms that conduct the inspections have expertise in geotechnical and civil engineering. Attached is the most recent comprehensive inspection dated 2007. Actions taken or planned: Continue vegetation control.

Comprehensive five-year inspections are conducted by a third-party professional engineering contractor. The engineering firms that conduct the inspections have expertise in geotechnical and civil engineering. Attached is the most recent comprehensive inspection dated 2007. Actions taken or planned: Continue with vegetation control from face of dam. Visually monitor seepage from old spring at toe of dam.

6. When did a State or a Federal regulatory official last inspect or evaluate the safety (structural integrity) of the management unit(s)? If you are aware of a planned state or federal inspection or evaluation in the future, when is it expected to occur? Please identify the Federal or State regulatory agency or department which conducted or is planning the inspection or evaluation. Please provide a copy of the most recent official inspection report or evaluation.

The North Carolina Utilities Commission requires a five year inspection report. We are not aware of any planned inspections by state or federal officials. Refer to the five year report submitted in response to item 5 above for the most recent official report.

The North Carolina Utilities Commission requires a five year inspection report. We are not aware of any planned inspections by state or federal officials. Refer to the five year report submitted in response to item 5 above for the most recent official report.

7. Have assessments or evaluations, or inspections conducted by State or Federal regulatory officials conducted within the past year uncovered a safety issue(s) with the management unit(s), and, if so, describe the actions that have been or are being taken to deal with the issue or issues. Please provide any documentation that you have for these actions.

There have been no inspections conducted by state or federal official that evaluated the structural integrity other than a visual observation by NPDES inspectors. There have been no follow-up actions.

There have been no inspections conducted by state or federal official that evaluated the structural integrity other than a visual observation by NPDES inspectors. There have been no follow-up actions.

1982 Pond
RESPONSE

1964 Pond
RESPONSE

INFORMATION REQUEST

8. What is the surface area (acres) and total storage capacity of each of the management units? What is the volume of materials currently stored in each of the management unit(s). Please provide the date that the volume measurement(s) was taken. Please provide the maximum height of the management unit(s). The basis for determining maximum height is explained later in this Enclosure.

Response - The surface area is approximately 46 acres. The total storage capacity is approximately 1,400 acre-feet. The volume of material currently stored is approximately 1,260 acre-feet and was estimated in March 2009. The maximum height of the unit is 95 feet.

The surface area is approximately 45 acres. Our construction records indicate a storage capacity of approximately 1,380 acre-feet. We are unsure of the volume of remaining material since the unit has been altered by the constructed wetlands treatment system and has been the recipient of dredged ash from the active pond as well as a source of marketed ash. The maximum height of the unit is 90 feet.

9. Please provide a brief history of known spills or unpermitted releases from the unit within the last ten years, whether or not these were reported to State or federal regulatory agencies. For purposes of this question, please include only releases to surface water or to the land (do not include releases to groundwater).

There have been no known spills or releases

There have been no known spills or releases

10. Please identify all current legal owner(s) and operator(s) at the facility.

Carolina Power & Light Company d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.

Carolina Power & Light Company d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.

Progress Energy Carolinas
Asheville Steam Plant

TITLE: MONTHLY INSPECTION OF DIKES

APPLICABILITY: Laboratory

PURPOSE: To provide a procedure for the monthly safety inspection of the main lake and ash pond dikes.

INTRODUCTION:

Due to the potential problems that could be caused by a dike failure, the State Utilities Commission requires a monthly inspection of the three dikes at Asheville Plant. The main dike for Lake Julian, the inactive ash pond dike, and the active ash pond dike are each inspected. This procedure provides some guidelines to be used in conducting the inspection. The three dikes are earthen dams and therefore were designed such that a small amount of seepage through the dike would occur. Also, springs in the area will contribute to some water flow that is not directly from the lake or pond. The seepage and spring flows can be estimated or measured. This flow can be compared to previous values to determine if flow has increased. An increase in flow from points below a dike could indicate a problem and should be evaluated. Changes in seepage and spring flows can be caused also by recent rainfall or a change in lake or pond elevation.

SCOPE:

Monthly, a complete visual inspection will be conducted of the three dikes. The inspection will pay particular attention to indications of instability, such as cracking or settlement. The inspection will also include measuring or estimating flow at each point of seepage, measuring water depth in piezometers, and noting erosion or any change in physical structure since last inspection. A report of conditions found will be prepared and sent to PGC – Field Engineering.

PROCEDURE:

- 1.0 Apparatus
 - 1.1 Ruler, plastic, metal or wood
 - 1.2 Water level indicator
 - 1.3 WB key for locks on gates and piezometers
 - 1.4 Print Form 143 to record results. It can be found at:
S:\Support Services\Administration\Forms\Asheville Plant Forms\100
Laboratory\143 Dike Inspection Worksheet.doc

2.0 Monthly Inspection of Main Dike

- 2.1 Obtain the equipment necessary to perform an inspection.
- 2.2 Proceed to the main dike. Inspect the spillway structure, noting any deterioration or cracking of the concrete. Visually inspect the flashboards at the spillway if there is no overflow from the lake. Note any seepage under the flashboards.
- 2.3 Proceed to the toe of the main dike, noting any erosion, seepage, cracking, or settling of the dike. The existing spring and seepage flow should be visually estimated and compared to previous inspections. Any increase in flow or new flow should be noted on Form 143.
- 2.4 Proceed to the weir located below the main dike. Use caution in this area due to swampy nature of terrain. Also, snakes may be in this area during the warmer months.
- 2.5 At the weir, note drainage of the area. All seepage and spring flow should go through weir to allow measurement. Water flow through the weir should be unrestricted and drop to a level lower than the bottom of the V-notch. Any inadequacy in the weir should be corrected before the next monthly inspection.
- 2.6 Using the ruler, measure the weir overflow in inches to the nearest 1/8 inch. This measurement is taken by measuring the depth from the bottom of the V-notch to the top of the water level while holding the ruler vertical.
- 2.7 Proceed back to the toe of the dike. Proceed to the top of the dike, ensuring both sides of the dike have been observed. Again, note the items listed in Step 2.3.
- 2.8 At the top of the dike, proceed across the entire length of dike. Inspect the pavement for any cracking or settling.
- 2.9 Return to plant and read the lake level staff gauge at the intake structure. Record as elevation above sea level.

3.0 Quarterly Inspection of Main Dike

- 3.1 In addition to performing the monthly inspection in 2.0, quarterly measure the water depths in each of the piezometers installed on the main dike. Unlock piezometer cap. Using the water level indicator, drop the probe until water is hit as noted by audible alarm. Record the depth. Relock piezometer.

4.0 Monthly Inspection of Active and Inactive Ash Pond Dikes

- 4.1 The dikes for both the active and inactive ash ponds should be inspected monthly.

- 4.2 See Form 143 (Attachment No. 1) for points of seepage flow to be measured or estimated during the inspection. Record values or visual estimates and observations on Form 143.
- 4.3 Visually inspect the entire dikes of both the active and inactive ash ponds. During the inspection, note any settling or cracking of the dike. Note any areas of erosion or new seepage points.
- 4.4 Measure the water depth in each of the piezometers installed in the new ash pond dike. Unlock piezometer cap. Using the water level indicator, drop the probe until water is hit, as noted by audible alarm. Record the depth. Relock the piezometer caps.
- 4.5 Proceed to the east end of the toe of the active ash pond dike. At this point, seepage and spring flow is piped to two weir boxes. Inspect the weir box for proper operation. Record the staff gauge reading (in feet) for both the east and west weir boxes on Form 143.

5.0 Preparing Report

- 5.1 After completing monthly dike inspection, Form 143 should be completed.
- 5.2 Flows across 90 degree V-notch weirs measured in inches can be converted to gpm using Attachment No. 2. Those flow measurements in feet can be converted using Attachment No. 3.
- 5.3 Using the link below to calculate rainfall for the period of time from the previous month's dike inspection to the current inspection, as well as the total rainfall for the entire current month. Enter these values on Form 143.
<http://www.nc-climate.ncsu.edu/cronos/?station=KAVL&temporal=daily>
- 5.3 Route completed report with cover letter to Richard Horton, PGC – Field Engineering.
- 5.4 File one copy of completed report and cover letter in File 4045.O.A and one copy in the lab files.
- 5.5 Inspection of the dikes must be completed before the end of each month. The report of the inspection must be completed and mailed no later than the fifth day of the following month.

6.0 Notes

- 6.1 Work requests should be prepared and submitted to correct problems such as seepage under the flashboards, erosion, or problems with flow measuring devices.

Progress Energy Carolinas
Asheville Steam Plant
Dike Inspection Worksheet

MAIN LAKE DIKE
QUARTERLY INSPECTION

Date inspected: _____ Inspected by: _____

PIEZOMETER NO.	TOP PIEZ ELEV. (ft)	DISTANCE (ft.)	WATER ELEV (ft.)
P-1	2093.09		
P-2	2093.54		
P-3	2173.24		
P-4	2172.85		
P-6	2131.20		
P-7	2092.34		
P-7A	2091.20		
P-8	2094.40		
P-9	2132.33		
P-10	2157.90		
P-13	2158.59		
RB-1	2137.31		
LB-1	2140.92		

Progress Energy Carolinas
Asheville Steam Plant
Dike Inspection Worksheet

MAIN LAKE DIKE
MONTHLY INSPECTION

Date inspected: _____

Inspected by: _____

1. Erosion:

2. Seepage and Spring Flows:

3. Ground Cover

4. Spillway and Flashboards

5. Drainage of Area Below Dike:

6. Lake Elevation, ft.:

7. Flow Over Flashboards:

8. Flow Over Weir:

9. Wet area markers observed:

10. Other:

RAINFALL

Rainfall since last inspection (_____ to _____): _____ "

Monthly Values, inches					
Jan., 2009		May, 2009		Sep., 2009	
Feb., 2009		Jun., 2009		Oct., 2009	
Mar., 2009		Jul., 2009		Nov., 2009	
Apr., 2009		Aug., 2009		Dec., 2009	

Progress Energy Carolinas
Asheville Steam Plant
Dike Inspection Worksheet

ACTIVE ASH POND
MONTHLY INSPECTION

Date inspected: _____ Inspected by: _____

Ash Pond Elevation: _____ Weather: _____

PIEZOMETER NO.	TOP PIEZ ELEV. (ft.)	DISTANCE (ft.)	WATER ELEV (ft.)
PZ-1	2140.35		
PZ-2	2113.75	27.39 (DRY)	2086.36 (DRY)
PZ-3	2142.42		
PZ-4	2117.05	37.72 (DRY)	2079.33 (DRY)

Weir Box Measurements:

East Side: _____ ft. or _____ GPM West Side: _____ ft. or _____ GPM

Flows from East and West weir (clear/cloudy?):

Active Ash Pond Dike:

1. Erosion:

2. Seepage and Spring Flows:

3. Ground Cover:

4. Other:

REMARKS:

Progress Energy Carolinas
Asheville Steam Plant

FLOW ACROSS 90 DEGREE WEIR

INCHES	GPM
0.00	0.0
0.13	0.0
0.25	0.1
0.38	0.2
0.50	0.4
0.63	0.7
0.75	1.1
0.88	1.6
1.00	2.2
1.12	2.9
1.25	3.8
1.37	4.9
1.50	6.0
1.62	7.4
1.75	8.9
1.88	10.6
2.00	12.4
2.12	14.4
2.25	16.7
2.37	19.1
2.50	21.7
2.62	24.5
2.75	27.5
2.87	30.7
3.00	34.2
3.13	37.9
3.25	41.8
3.37	45.9
3.50	50.3
3.62	54.9
3.75	59.7
3.87	64.8
4.00	70.2
4.12	75.8
4.25	81.7
4.38	87.8
4.50	94.2
4.62	100.9
4.75	107.9
4.87	115.1
5.00	122.6
5.12	130.4
5.25	138.5
5.37	146.9
5.50	155.6
5.63	164.6
5.75	173.9
5.87	183.5
6.00	193.4

Progress Energy Carolinas
Asheville Steam Plant

FLOW ACROSS 90 DEGREE WEIR

INCHES	GPM
0.00	0.0
0.01	0.0
0.02	0.1
0.03	0.2
0.04	0.4
0.05	0.6
0.06	1.0
0.07	1.4
0.08	2.0
0.09	2.7
0.10	3.5
0.11	4.4
0.12	5.5
0.13	6.7
0.14	8.0
0.15	9.5
0.16	11.2
0.17	13.0
0.18	15.0
0.19	17.2
0.20	19.6
0.21	22.1
0.22	24.8
0.23	27.8
0.24	33.9
0.25	34.2
0.26	37.7
0.27	41.4
0.28	45.4
0.29	49.6
0.30	53.9
0.31	58.5
0.32	63.4
0.33	68.5
0.34	73.8
0.35	79.3
0.36	85.1
0.37	91.1
0.38	97.4
0.39	103.9
0.40	110.7

Progress Energy Carolinas
Asheville Steam Plant

Form 143

MONTHLY INSPECTION

Date inspected: 02/26/09

Inspected by: Mariea Keezel

Ash Pond Elevation: 2159.0' (~2.0 on the staff gauge)

Weather: Sunny and cold

PIEZOMETER NO.	TOP PIEZ ELEV. (ft.)	DISTANCE (ft.)	WATER ELEV (ft.)
PZ-1	2140.35	57.20	2083.15
PZ-2	2113.75	27.39 (DRY)	2086.36 (DRY)
PZ-3	2142.42	48.88	2093.54
PZ-4	2117.05	37.72 (DRY)	2079.33 (DRY)

Weir Box Measurements:

East Side: 0.23 ft. or 27.8 GPM

West Side: 0.10 ft. or 3.5 GPM

Flows from East and West weir (clear/cloudy?): Clear

Active Ash Pond Dike:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Erosion: | No problem |
| 2. Seepage and Spring Flows: | Normal flow |
| 3. Ground Cover: | Good condition |
| 4. Other: | Animal burrows filled. |

**ACTIVE ASH POND
QUARTERLY MEASUREMENT**

Date measured: 02/26/09

Measured by: Mariea Keezel

PIEZOMETER NO.	TOP PIEZ ELEV. (ft.)	DISTANCE (ft.) TO BOTTOM OF WELL	BOTTOM ELEV (ft.)
PZ-1	2140.35	64.98	2075.37
PZ-3	2142.42	70.49	2071.93

ACTIVE ASH POND

ASH - Embankment Structures (02/17/2009)

Library: Balance of Plant
As of : Thursday, March 12, 2009 at 10:31

Detail Information

Summary	Two animal burrows noted on right (western) portion of embankment about 12 and 2/3 of the way down slope from crest.
Assessment	The Component Assessment was performed using the Standard. For this assessment, 'Unacceptable' (red) means problems are likely in less than two years. 'Marginal' (yellow) means problems are likely within two to five years. 'Acceptable' (green) means that problems may occur after five years.
Recommendation	The animals causing the burrows on the western portion of the 1982 ash pond dam slope should be removed and the burrows backfilled with tamped earth. Work Request #236007 was written to correct this item.
Evaluated Condition	Acceptable
Report by	Steve Blevins (Mactec Engineering)
Date of Evaluation	Tuesday, February 17, 2009
Last Updated on	Wednesday, February 25, 2009 at 16:28

Component Configuration

(Sub) Component	Embankment Structures
Standard of Assessment	Red - Problems likely in < than 2 years. Yellow - Problems likely in 2 to 5 years. Green - Problems likely in > 5 years.

Condition Evaluation CheckList

Item/Criteria	Condition	Comments
Item: Settlement Criteria: Red: New or recent depressions in crest or embankment slope. If located above outlet piping consider as Emergency Response . Yellow: Uneven surfaces with signs of damage to pavement, gravel roads or vegetation. Green: Crest and downstream slope visually smooth and uniform.	Acceptable	Acceptable
Item: Slope Stability Criteria: Red: Visible scarps, curved cracks with horizontal or vertical offset, bulging in slope or at downstream toe. Emergency Response, if not seen previously. Yellow: Surface cracks without horizontal or vertical separation. Indications of irregular ground surface, particularly at base of slope. Leaning trees in area adjacent to base of slope. Green: No indications of surface cracks or unusual slope appearance.	Acceptable	Acceptable

ASH - Embankment Structures (02/17/2009)

Library: Balance of Plant
As of : Thursday, March 12, 2009 at 10:31

<p>Item: Seepage Criteria: Red: Zones of active water flow with water emerging at defined points. Accumulation of soil mounds at seepage spots. Bubbling appearance in standing water at toe of dam. Seepage flow contains soil particles. Any of the above are Emergency Response conditions. Presence of seepage moisture on downstream slope at levels above the lower 1/3 height of the dam. Yellow: Wet soils with no apparent water movement or only slight ooze along toe of slope. Seepage flows slightly cloudy, no bubbling. Seepage zones on slopes confined to lower 1/4 of height. Evidence of animal burrows on slopes. Green: Minor instances of damp or wet soils in lower 1/4 portion of slope or along toe. Seepage, if present, is clear.</p>	<p>Acceptable</p>	<p>Two animal burrows noted on right (western) portion of embankment about 12 and 2/3 of the way down slope from crest.</p>
<p>Item: Drainage Systems Criteria: Red: Drain outlets blocked or plugged. Water exiting drains appears muddy (Emergency Response). Yellow: Drain outlets partly blocked but still flowing. Seepage weirs flooded or partly blocked. Water exiting drains appears slightly cloudy. Green: Drains open and any water flowing appears clear. Seepage weirs unobstructed.</p>	<p>Acceptable</p>	<p>Acceptable</p>
<p>Item: Slope Protection Criteria: Red: Large gullies in slopes with no vegetation. Beaching erosion evident with local slumps of slopes above eroded areas and sparse vegetation on slope at water line. Vegetation sparse to absent on most slopes. Brushy vegetation or trees growing in slope. Fallen trees adjacent to slope toe or on slope with disruptions of slope. Yellow: Minor erosion rills or gullies (typically less than 6 inches deep). Localized sparse grass cover. Localized beaching erosion without slope failures above eroded areas. Grass or brush growth in rip rap blankets or over clay liner areas. Green: Minimal erosion. Good vegetative cover. Minimal beaching erosion. Minimal vegetative growth in rip rap areas.</p>	<p>Acceptable</p>	<p>Acceptable</p>

ASH - Embankment Structures (02/17/2009)

Library: Balance of Plant
As of : Thursday, March 12, 2009 at 10:33

Detail Information

Summary	The exterior slope of the dam was observed to be in good condition. The area and volume of seepage, previously noted about 100 feet north of the inactive outlet structure from the former pond, was observed to be about the same as noted during previous inspections. The seepage flow is clear and of no concern relative to embankment stability.
Assessment	The Component Assessment was performed using the Standard. For this assessment, 'Unacceptable' (red) means problems are likely in less than two years. 'Marginal' (yellow) means problems are likely within two to five years. 'Acceptable' (green) means that problems may occur after five years.
Recommendation	There are no recommendations at this time.
Evaluated Condition	Acceptable
Report by	Steve Blevins (Mactec Engineering)
Date of Evaluation	Tuesday, February 17, 2009
Last Updated on	Wednesday, February 25, 2009 at 16:04

Component Configuration

(Sub) Component	Embankment Structures
Standard of Assessment	Red - Problems likely in < than 2 years. Yellow - Problems likely in 2 to 5 years. Green - Problems likely in > 5 years.

Condition Evaluation Checklist

Item/Criteria	Condition	Comments
Item: Settlement Criteria: Red: New or recent depressions in crest or embankment slope. If located above outlet piping consider as Emergency Response . Yellow: Uneven surfaces with signs of damage to pavement, gravel roads or vegetation. Green: Crest and downstream slope visually smooth and uniform.	Not Applicable	
Item: Slope Stability Criteria: Red: Visible scarps, curved cracks with horizontal or vertical offset, bulging in slope or at downstream toe. Emergency Response, if not seen previously. Yellow: Surface cracks without horizontal or vertical separation. Indications of irregular ground surface, particularly at base of slope. Leaning trees in area adjacent to base of slope. Green: No indications of surface cracks or unusual slope appearance.	Acceptable	The exterior slope of the dam was observed to be in good condition.

ASH - Embankment Structures (02/17/2009)

Library: Balance of Plant
As of : Thursday, March 12, 2009 at 10:33

<p>Item: Seepage</p> <p>Criteria: Red: Zones of active water flow with water emerging at defined points. Accumulation of soil mounds at seepage spots. Bubbling appearance in standing water at toe of dam. Seepage flow contains soil particles. Any of the above are Emergency Response conditions. Presence of seepage moisture on downstream slope at levels above the lower 1/3 height of the dam.</p> <p>Yellow: Wet soils with no apparent water movement or only slight ooze along toe of slope. Seepage flows slightly cloudy, no bubbling. Seepage zones on slopes confined to lower 1/4 of height. Evidence of animal burrows on slopes.</p> <p>Green: Minor instances of damp or wet soils in lower 1/4 portion of slope or along toe. Seepage, if present, is clear.</p>	<p>Acceptable</p>	<p>The area and volume of seepage, previously noted about 100 feet north of the inactive outlet structure from the former pond, was observed to be about the same as noted during previous inspections. The seepage flow is clear and of no concern relative to embankment stability.</p>
<p>Item: Drainage Systems</p> <p>Criteria: Red: Drain outlets blocked or plugged. Water exiting drains appears muddy (Emergency Response).</p> <p>Yellow: Drain outlets partly blocked but still flowing. Seepage weirs flooded or partly blocked. Water exiting drains appears slightly cloudy.</p> <p>Green: Drains open and any water flowing appears clear. Seepage weirs unobstructed.</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>	
<p>Item: Slope Protection</p> <p>Criteria: Red: Large gullies in slopes with no vegetation. Beaching erosion evident with local slumps of slopes above eroded areas and sparse vegetation on slope at water line. Vegetation sparse to absent on most slopes. Brushy vegetation or trees growing in slope. Fallen trees adjacent to slope toe or on slope with disruptions of slope.</p> <p>Yellow: Minor erosion rills or gullies (typically less than 6 inches deep). Localized sparse grass cover. Localized beaching erosion without slope failures above eroded areas. Grass or brush growth in rip rap blankets or over clay liner areas.</p> <p>Green: Minimal erosion. Good vegetative cover. Minimal beaching erosion. Minimal vegetative growth in rip rap areas.</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>	

5-YEAR INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT INSPECTION REPORT

**ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
COOLING LAKE DAM AND ASH POND DAMS
SKYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA**

Prepared For:

**PROGRESS ENERGY COMPANY
Raleigh, North Carolina**

Prepared By:

**MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
Asheville and Raleigh, North Carolina**

November 26, 2007

MACTEC Project No. 6468-07-1670



5-YEAR INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT INSPECTION REPORT

**ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
COOLING LAKE DAM AND ASH POND DAMS**

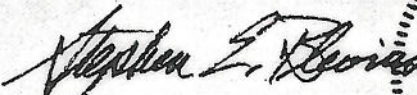
SKYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

Prepared For:

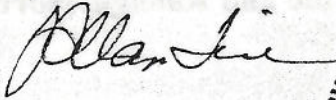
**PROGRESS ENERGY COMPANY
Raleigh, North Carolina**

Prepared By:

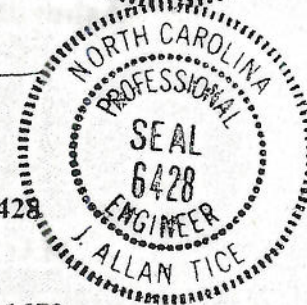
**MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
Asheville and Raleigh, North Carolina**



**Stephen E. Blevins, P.E.
Senior Principal
Registered, North Carolina 6207**



**J. Allan Tice, P.E.
Senior Principal
Registered, North Carolina 6428**



MACTEC Project No. 6468-07-1670

November 26, 2007

**ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
2007 INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT INSPECTION
COOLING LAKE DAM AND ASH POND DAMS
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- A. Information Summary, Asheville Steam Electric Plant Cooling Pond, dated January 25, 2007.
(2 Sheets)
- B. Information Summary, Asheville Steam Electric Plant Ash Ponds, dated January 25, 2007.
(3 Sheets)
- C. Example Monthly Inspection Worksheets prepared by Progress Energy Carolina.
(3 Sheets)
- D. Photograph Location Maps (D-1 and D-2) and Photographs from 2007, 5-year inspection.
(15 Sheets, 30 photographs)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an independent consultant inspection performed by MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc. (MACTEC) of the main cooling lake dam and ash pond dams at the Progress Energy, Asheville Steam Electric Plant in Skyland, North Carolina. The independent inspection is performed at 5-year intervals as required by the North Carolina Utilities Commission (NCUC) for facilities owned by Progress Energy in North Carolina and not licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The inspection was performed in general conformity with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers guidelines^{(1)*}.

The last 5-year independent inspection was performed in 2002 by Law Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc. (now known as MACTEC). The results of that inspection were presented in a report dated October 25, 2002⁽²⁾. A review of the historical information about the site geology, engineering data, design and construction of the dams and operations was prepared for the 1997 inspection⁽³⁾ and is only summarized briefly in this document.

A field inspection was performed on February 23, 2007 to observe the condition of the dams and appurtenant structures of the Cooling Pond. Photographs were obtained to document existing conditions and significant features. Inspection reports prepared by Progress Energy plant personnel were also reviewed.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this dam safety inspection and report is to identify (within the limitations of surficial field inspection and office review of available data, records and operating history) actual or potential deficiencies, whether in the condition of the project works, the quality and adequacy of project maintenance, surveillance, or in the methods of operation, that might endanger public safety. The objective is to recommend immediate action for public protection where necessary, further studies and analyses where required, and acceptance of the present condition of the dam if the engineering data and inspections so justify.

* Number in parentheses refers to reference listed in Reference List Section 6.0.

This inspection has been conducted in general conformity with the guidelines outlined in the USACOE publication, "Recommended Guide lines for Safety Inspection of Dams", Phase I⁽¹⁾. A review was made of the 2002 inspection report and the description of geologic and engineering data relative to site conditions and information on the design, construction and operational features of the project works prepared for the 1997 inspection. A detailed systematic visual inspection of the project works was performed. A photographic record was made of the visible conditions of the principal project works. A review of operations, monitoring and repair records collected since the last 5-year inspection in 2002 was performed.

1.3 Conclusions

Following are conclusions regarding the general condition and adequacy of the dams as well as the quality and adequacy of maintenance, surveillance, and methods of project operation for the protection of public safety:

1. At the time of the inspection, no deficiencies or indications of potential deficiencies were noted which would endanger the safety of the structures.
2. Seepage flow monitored at the weir located downstream of the Cooling Lake Dam since July 2005 is considered more representative of changes in seepage flow at this dam than was recorded between 2002 and 2005 when leakage around the weir was noted. Flow through this weir still includes surface runoff from adjacent downstream areas during or shortly after rainfall events. Therefore, monitoring at this weir should not be performed during or immediately after (within about 12 hours) rainfall events in order for representative changes in seepage flow to be monitored.
3. Total seepage at the 1982 Ash Pond Dam has been consistent over the 5 years since the last inspection.
4. Minor seepage through the foundation and abutments of the 1964 Ash Pond Dam is expected to continue, but the seepage does not present a safety concern under present conditions.
5. The concrete spillway and stilling pond of the main cooling lake dam are in good condition. Concrete scaling was noted on the ogee section, as in previous inspections. Spalling concrete on the surface of the spillway slab was noted at the juncture of longitudinal and transverse construction points at several locations.
6. No serious deficiencies were observed in maintenance or methods of operation, quality and adequacy of surveillance.
7. The recommended remedial activities/repairs fall under the category of normal maintenance and are not considered emergency actions. We recommend that repairs be completed by December, 2008.

1.4 Recommendations

Based on the field inspection and review of available data, the following recommendations are made:

Cooling Lake Dam

1. Plant personnel should continue their present program of inspection, monitoring and reporting. Plant personnel should continue to visit the location of the survey monument rods at the main dam when performing their scheduled piezometer readings. This would ensure that markers are not missing, and if new seepage is found, it can be easily located. Plant personnel should also continue their practice of taking a copy of the previous month's readings when making the monthly inspections. This will allow verification that current readings are consistent with past inspections.
2. Plant personnel should continue to perform their quarterly inspections and measurements at the weir and piezometers. The measurements at the weir should not be performed during or within about 12 hours after rainfall events.
3. Repair the three areas of spalled concrete on the surface of the spillway slab.
4. Continue to remove accumulated sediment from behind the weir, as required.
5. Cut the woody vegetation from the wet area downstream of the cooling lake dam annually to allow observation of this area by plant personnel during their quarterly inspections.

1964 Ash Pond Dam

1. The 1964 Ash Pond currently impounds drained ash, surface water in the shallow wastewater treatment wetland ponds, and rainfall runoff from the plant area within an approximate 4 acre area in the northeast corner of the former pond. Since water could be retained in the portion of the former pond area that remains below the crest elevation of the dam (a little over half the former pond area) during an extreme flood, safety inspection of the 1964 Ash Pond Dam should continue.
2. Regularly remove trees and bushes from the face of the dam.
3. Visually monitor seepage from the old spring at toe of dam for indications of increase in flow or erosion of the natural ground.

1982 Ash Pond Dam

1. Cut trees and bushes growing within the rip-rap lined upstream slope. The grass and weeds growing in this area do not need to be cut or killed.

2.0 DAM DESCRIPTIONS

Brief descriptions of the cooling lake dam and the ash pond dams located at the Asheville Steam Electric Plant are given in this section and on the information sheets attached as Appendices A & B. Further details about the design and construction of the dam are contained in the historical information document prepared for the 1997 inspection⁽³⁾.

2.1 Location

The Asheville Steam Electric Plant is located south of Skyland, North Carolina and immediately east of Interstate Highway I-26 and the French Broad River in Buncombe County (See Exhibit 1). The City of Asheville is approximately 7 miles downstream of the cooling lake dam and ash pond dams.

2.2 Cooling Lake Dam

2.2.1 General Description

The cooling lake dam was designed by Ebasco Services, Inc. in 1962. A plan and section for the Cooling Lake Dam are shown on Exhibits 2 and 3, respectively. Construction inspection was provided by Ebasco Services. The dam is a compacted random fill earth structure having an impervious upstream facing. Maximum structural height is approximately 115 feet and the total length is approximately 1,000 feet. The outer slopes are 3(H):1(V) upstream and 2.5(H):1(V) downstream. Normal hydraulic head is 105 feet. The cooling lake spillway is an ungated concrete ogee structure having a crest length of 110 feet. Discharge is into the French Broad River by way of Powell Creek. The cooling lake surface is approximately 320 acres and the storage capacity is estimated at 9000 ac-ft at elevation 2160 feet MSL.

The upstream slope is protected from wave action by a 3-foot thick layer of rip-rap placed on a 1-foot thick bed of crushed stone. The downstream slope is protected against erosion by a 1-foot thick layer of quarry run rock on a 6-inch thick bed of crushed stone.

The spillway crest is at elevation 2160 feet MSL and the top of the dam is at elevation 2170 feet MSL. Flash boards approximately 1 foot high are present on the top of the spillway crest resulting in an operating free board of 9 feet.

There are 11 piezometers located on the downstream slope of the embankment and one on each abutment (RB-1 and LB-1) as shown on Exhibit 4. A seepage flow monitoring weir is located downstream of the embankment toe. A stability model for the downstream slope, showing the assumed phreatic seepage line used for comparison with piezometer monitoring data is shown on Exhibit 5.

2.2.2 Size and Hazard Classification

The cooling lake dam is classified as a large dam under both the guidelines of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers⁽¹⁾ and the North Carolina Dam Safety Regulations⁽⁴⁾.

Failure of the cooling lake dam would release water towards Interstate I-26 and into the French Broad River which flows toward Asheville. No inhabited structures are located between the facility and the French Broad River. Bridges carrying Highway N.C. 280 and the Blue Ridge Parkway across the French Broad River are located 0.6 and 3.0 miles downstream, respectively. Considering the potential damage that might occur from a dam break, a high hazard classification is appropriate for this dam.

2.3 1964 Ash Pond Dam

2.3.1 General Description

The 1964 Ash Pond Dam was part of the original steam plant construction designed by Ebasco in 1962. The 1964 Ash Pond Dam (shown in plan view on Exhibit 6) was constructed as a compacted random earth fill embankment having a maximum height of 60 feet with a crown width of 8 feet, side slopes of 2(H):1(V) and a length of 950 feet. The drainage area for the original ash pond was 75 acres and the pond surface area was approximately 45 acres.

In 1970-71, the dam was raised approximately 30 feet and the dam extended to provide additional ash storage in accordance with designs by Brown and Root. A plan and sections for the raised 1964 Ash Pond Dam are shown on Exhibits 7 and 8, respectively. The dam for the enlarged ash pond

was constructed partially on top of and partially on the pond side of the original dam along with new construction. The final section is a rockfill dam having a central, vertical impervious core 10 feet in width. Downstream of the core is a vertical chimney drain 2 feet in thickness connected to a horizontal drain placed at the level of the original dam crest. The rockfill has a crest width of 12 feet and side slopes of 1.5(H):1(V). Freeboard at the planned maximum pond level (elevation 2150) was 7.5 feet.

Outlet works for the enlarged pond consisted of a movable skimmer box connected to an energy dissipater and stilling pond by a 30-inch diameter concrete pipe. From the stilling pond, the water flowed beneath I-26 through a 60-inch diameter culvert to the French Broad River.

The 1964 Ash Pond was removed from service in 1982 and drained. From early 2001 to December 2002, ash-water slurry from the 1982 Ash Pond was pumped into shallow basins constructed in the eastern, southern and central portion of the former pond area (approximate third of the former ash pond area) to allow separation of ash from the slurry. The stockpiles of dry ash dredged from the 1982 Ash Pond and placed in the former 1964 Ash Pond eventually reached crest elevations of between 2168 and 2180 feet (between 10 and 20 feet above the dam crest elevation). A wetlands treatment system for FGD process wastewater (shown in Exhibit 9) was constructed within the western portion of the former ash pond in 2005. The wetlands system consists of a series of lined ponds with wetlands vegetation that treat wastewater produced from the flue gas desulfurization (FGD) process.

2.3.2 Size and Hazard Classification

The 1964 Ash Pond Dam is 90 feet high, which classifies as an intermediate size dam under the USCOE guidelines⁽¹⁾ and as a large dam under the North Carolina Dam Safety Regulations⁽⁴⁾. Prior to being removed from service in 1982, the 1964 Ash Pond dam was classified as a high hazard dam under both the USCOE guidelines and the North Carolina Dam Safety Regulations due to the downstream proximity of Interstate Highway I-26 and the excessive economic loss and potential loss of life that might occur with a dam break. The current dam impounds only drained ash, FGD process wastewater in the shallow wetland treatment ponds, and rainwater during an extreme flood event and does not warrant a hazard classification.

2.4 1982 Ash Pond Dam

2.4.1 General Description

The 1982 Ash Pond Dam was designed by CP&L engineers and W.L. Wells in 1981. The ash pond dam (shown in plan and profile on Exhibit 10 and in section on Exhibit 11) was constructed of compacted random earth fill in 1981-82 by Spangler & Spangler Construction Company and ash storage began in 1982 (when the 1964 Ash Pond was removed from service).

The dam is approximately 1500 feet long and has a 95-foot maximum height with a crest elevation at 2165 feet MSL. The west end of the dam joins the abutment of the 1964 Ash Pond Dam and the east end ties into a natural knoll. The crest width is 15 feet and side slopes are 2(H):1(V) upstream and 2.5(H): 1(V) downstream. On the upstream side, an 18-inch thick layer of rip-rap was placed on an 8-inch thick layer of crushed stone for wave protection from elevation 2150 feet MSL to the crest. An internal drainage blanket connected to toe-drainage piping provides seepage control.

The ash pond receives ash slurry and surface drainage from the plant area. The approximate drainage area is 70 acres and the pond surface area at elevation 2160 feet MSL is 46 acres. A skimmer located in the southwest corner of the 1982 Ash Pond collects overflow water and directs it to a concrete-lined flume located along the south abutment toe of the 1964 Ash Pond Dam. This concrete flume carries the overflow water down to the stilling pond at the base of the 1964 Ash Pond Dam, and on to the I-26 culvert.

There are 4 piezometers located in the downstream slope of the embankment as shown on Exhibit 10. Two, adjacent seepage flow monitoring weirs, are located at the toe of the embankment at the maximum height section. These weirs allow monitoring of flow collected from the blanket drain east of the maximum section (east weir) and west of the maximum section (west weir). A stability model for the downstream slope, showing the assumed phreatic seepage line used for comparison with piezometer monitoring data is shown on Exhibit 12.

An internal ash dike was constructed within the northern half of the 1982 Ash Pond in 2005 for increased ash storage capacity. The internal dike (shown in plan on Exhibit 13 and in sections on Exhibit 14) is located approximately 285 feet north of the 1982 Ash Pond Dam and was designed by MACTEC and constructed by TransAsh. Ash excavated from the 1982 Ash Pond (within the area contained by the new, internal dike) was used to construct the internal dike. The dike is

approximately 3260 feet long with a design crest elevation of about 2169 feet MSL. The crest width is 20 feet and side slopes (upstream and downstream) are 3(H):1(V). An outlet pipe, located at the southeast corner of the internal dike, drains into the remaining, southern portion of the 1982 Ash Pond. The maximum design pool elevation within the internal dike is about 2168 feet MSL.

2.4.2 Size and Hazard Classification

The 1982 Ash Pond Dam is 95 feet high with a storage capacity of more than 1400 acre-feet, which classifies as an intermediate size dam under the USCOE guidelines⁽¹⁾ and as a large dam under the North Carolina Dam Safety Regulations⁽⁴⁾.

Failure of the 1982 Ash Pond dam would release water towards Interstate I-26 and into the French Broad River which flows toward Asheville. No inhabited structures are located between the facility and the French Broad River. Bridges carrying Highway N.C. 280 and the Blue Ridge Parkway across the French Broad River are located 0.6 and 3.0 miles downstream, respectively. Considering the potential damage that might occur from a dam break, a high hazard classification is appropriate for this dam.

3.0 INSTRUMENTATION MONITORING INFORMATION

3.1 Cooling Lake Dam

Flow over a weir located about 400 feet downstream from the dam was monitored regularly from 1967 to 1994. Flow through the weir during this 1967 to 1994 period included surface runoff from adjacent downstream areas, not associated with seepage through or beneath the cooling lake dam. Therefore, spikes in monitored flow likely occurred when measurements were made soon after a rainfall event. The weir was relocated closer to the dam in the summer of 1994. Prior to this relocation, measured flow had ranged between about 70 and 130 gpm. More consistent flow volumes in the range of 55 to 75 gpm were measured after relocations of the weir. Leakage around the weir was noted during previous inspections in 2002, 2004 and 2005. Repairs were performed in late 2002 but leakage was again noted in March 2004 and February 2005. Repairs were performed in April 2005, and the records since this repair have shown flow volumes typically in the 80 to 95 gpm range. This range in flow volume is considered more representative of the actual condition than the 55 to 75 gpm range recorded between periods of noted leakage (including the 1997 to 2002 period reported in the last 5-year inspection). Exhibit 15 shows the data for lake level, rainfall, and seepage flow for the 5-year period of January 2002 to January 2007.

Exhibit 16 shows the piezometer and observation well data for the main dam for the 5-year period of January 2002 to January 2007. The water levels in the piezometers and observation wells have remained relatively constant during this 5-year monitoring period.

3.2 1964 Ash Pond Dam

In 1981, seepage from the 1964 Ash Pond was outcropping just above a drainage ditch along the shoulder of the west-bound lane of I-26, and to a lesser extent, in the median drainage ditch between the east and west bound lanes. Investigation into the consequences of the seepage included borings into the rock. These borings located the phreatic surface beneath the berm near the downstream toe of the dam's left (south) side and led to the conclusion that "the phreatic line in the area adjacent to I-26 is well below the interface line of soil and rock, indicating that the soil overburden is not saturated"⁽⁵⁾. The flow observed along I-26 decreased after the 1964 Ash Pond was taken out of service and drained.

A slight increase in flow in the drainage ditch along the shoulder of the west-bound lane of I-26 was noted while ash-slurry from the 1982 Ash Pond was being pumped into basins constructed within the 1964 Ash Pond from early 2001 to December 2002. This increase in seepage flow from about 2 gpm (prior to ash reclamation) to a maximum of 27.5 gpm (during ash reclamation) was considered to be associated with percolation of dredge water from the reclamation process and did not present a stability concern for the 1964 Ash Pond dam⁽²⁾. After ash reclamation in the 1964 Ash Pond was terminated in December 2002, seepage flow along the west-bound lane of I-26 steadily decreased from a maximum flow at the weir of 27.5 gpm in November 2002 to about 7.4 gpm in March 2003. Monitoring of this seepage flow at the I-26 weir was terminated in March 2003 with approval from NCDENR.

3.3 1982 Ash Pond Dam

Seepage through and beneath the 1982 Ash Pond Dam is intercepted by a sand blanket drain constructed on the approximate downstream quarter of the natural soil foundation. A 6-inch diameter perforated PVC pipe, installed within the blanket drain beneath the toe of the embankment, collects the seepage intercepted by the blanket drain and directs it to two flow monitoring weirs located immediately downstream of the toe of the embankment. Exhibit 17 presents the flow measurements (gpm) at these two weirs (identified as east weir and west weir) over the past 5 years. Since April 1995, the flow measured at the east weir has consistently fluctuated between about 27.8 and 37.7 gpm (30.9 to 37.7 gpm over the past 5 years, except for one measurement of 27.8 gpm in September 2002). Since 1998, the flow measured at the west weir has consistently fluctuated between about 3.5 and 5.5 gpm. These measurements are taken by measuring the discharge head at the V-notch with a ruler, rather than using the difficult-to-read staff gages (which was the typical procedure prior to April 1995).

Exhibit 18 presents the monitoring data for the four piezometers installed in the downstream slope of the embankment. Piezometers PZ-1 and PZ-2 are installed along a section at station 17 + 00 (PZ-1 is approximately 75 feet downstream of the centerline and PZ-2 is approximately 140 feet downstream of the centerline). Piezometers PZ-3 and PZ-4 are installed along a section at station 19 + 00 (PZ-3 is approximately 70 feet downstream of the centerline and PZ-4 is approximately 135 feet downstream of the centerline). Piezometers PZ-2 and PZ-4 have remained dry over the years. These piezometers are indicated by plan location and depth as installed to monitor the zone above the drainage blanket and they are expected to normally be dry.

Since our last inspection in 2002, the elevations measured at the four piezometers in the 1982 Ash Pond dam have followed the historic trend. The measured elevations at the two piezometers closest to the embankment centerline where water is found (PZ-1 and PZ-3) declined between about 0.5 and 1 foot after lowering the pond level to the current elevation of 2159 feet in August 2002. (The pond was at elevation 2162 and 2163 feet between October 2001 and July 2002). No increase in water elevations measured at these piezometers was noted during or after construction of the internal ash dike in 2006.

4.0 ACTIVITIES SINCE 2002 INSPECTION

Progress Energy personnel actively maintain and inspect the cooling lake dam and ash pond dams. Inspections of these dams, along with measurements of seepage flow at the weirs below both the cooling lake dam and the 1982 ash pond dam and water elevations in the 1982 ash pond dam piezometers are performed monthly. Measurement of the water elevations in the cooling lake dam piezometers are measured quarterly (since January 2005). These inspections are performed by an experienced plant employee who is familiar with the inspection and monitoring requirements and previous observed/measured conditions (so that changes can promptly be brought to the attention of appropriate plant personnel). An example of the inspection forms prepared by Progress Energy personnel is included in Appendix C. In addition, the following annual limited inspection and maintenance activities related to the performance of the dams have been performed since the 2002, 5-year inspection.

4.1 Annual Limited Field Inspections

Over the past 5 years, MACTEC has performed annual limited field inspections of the cooling lake dam and the ash pond dams. These limited field inspections consist of a walking reconnaissance of the dams with representatives of Progress Energy and a review seepage-monitoring records and maintenance activities for the past year. No significant concerns were noted during the field reconnaissance and records review during these limited inspections performed in early 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

4.2 Maintenance Activities

1. 2005: Pine seedlings noted during the 2004 inspection have been removed from the downstream slope of the Cooling Lake Dam.
2. 2006: Sediment that had accumulated behind the seepage-monitoring weir downstream of the Cooling Lake Dam noted during the 2004 and 2005 inspections was removed and is now removed on a routine, as-observed basis.
3. 2006: Brushy vegetation growing in the wet area downstream of the Cooling Lake Dam was removed.

4.3 Repair Activities

1. 2003: Erosion/leak around the north side of the seepage-monitoring weir downstream of the Cooling Lake Dam noted during the 2002 inspection was repaired.
2. 2003: Voids along the concrete flume along the south abutment of the 1964 Ash Pond Dam noted during the 2002 inspection was filled with concrete.
3. 2006: Erosion/leak around the north side of the seepage-monitoring weir downstream of the Cooling Lake Dam noted during the 2004 and 2005 inspections was repaired.

5.0 FIELD INSPECTION OBSERVATIONS

5.1 Method of Inspection

The field inspection was conducted on February 23, 2007 by Mr. Al Tice, Mr. Steve Blevins and Mrs. Jill Heimborg of MACTEC in company with Mr. Richard Horton of Progress Energy. The weather was pleasant and the sky was clear. Visual inspection of the cooling lake dam and the ash pond dams was made on foot. Photographs taken during the field inspection are in Appendix D. The orientation and location of photographs taken during the field inspection are shown on the Photograph Location Plans, included in Appendix D.

5.2 Cooling Lake Dam

The upstream slope of the dam is well rip-rapped with sound, angular rocks (local mica gneiss) up to 2 feet in size. The slope is approximately 2(H):1(V), with some minor undulations. The rip-rap is free of vegetation and in good condition (photograph 1).

No cracks were noted in the asphalt pavement along the crest of the dam. The downstream slope is in good condition with no vegetation and no evidence of slumping or surface movement (photographs 2, 3). No seepage from beneath the rip-rap at the toe of the dam along the contact with the south abutment was noted, as has been seen before. Woody vegetation had been cut back in the wet area downstream of the Cooling Lake Dam prior to our inspection (photograph 4). Localized seeps were noted within the cleared downstream area, south of the main seepage collection ditch, as in previous inspections. The seepage from this area and the main seepage collection ditch is measured at the weir (photograph 5) and was noted to be clear. Erosion/leaking around the north side of the measurement weir, noted in past inspections, has been repaired. No excessive accumulation of sediment behind the weir was noted.

Seepage at the toe of the dam at the intersection with the north abutment below piezometer P-8 (photograph 6), appears to be consistent with previous observations (estimated to be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of total flow measured at the downstream weir). This seepage is in the area of the outlet of the old 66-inch CMP diversion pipe (explored with a test pit excavation in November 1990 as part of a seepage and embankment stability exploration). This area should be carefully monitored for increasing seepage flow and clarity of discharge.

The concrete spillway (photograph 7) is in overall good condition. A minor amount of scaling was noted on the ogee section, as during the last two 5-year inspections (photograph 8). Surface cracks in ogee spillway have been caulked. The concrete wing walls are in good condition. Spalling concrete on the surface of the spillway slab was noted at the juncture of longitudinal and transverse construction joints at several locations (photographs 9 and 10). These areas (measured as 18 inch by 27 inch triangle on the left side, 3 feet by 8.5 feet triangle on the upper right side, and 12 inch by 18 inch and 6 inch by 6 inch triangles on the lower right side, looking towards the Cooling Lake) warrant repair. No flow was observed from the spillway slab underdrains.

The stilling pools are also in good condition. The first stilling pool has scattered rip-rap along the bottom and is in about the same condition as reported in the 2002 inspection report. The displaced sheet piles creating this pool appear not to have changed, judging from previous reports (photographs 11 and 12). The second pool located downstream from the first also appears to be in generally good condition.

5.3 1964 Ash Pond Dam

The dam for the 1964 Ash Pond has not been part of the recent independent inspections since the ash pond has been inactive for about 25 years. Only a cursory review was performed in 1997 and 2002. From early 2001 to December 2002, ash-water slurry from the 1982 Ash Pond was pumped into shallow basins constructed in the eastern, southern and central portions of the former pond area (approximate third of the former ash pond area) to allow separation of ash from the slurry. A wetlands treatment system for treatment of FGD process wastewater was constructed within the western half of the former ash pond in 2005. The current dam impounds drained ash, FGD process wastewater in the shallow wetland treatment ponds, and rainwater during an extreme flood event within slightly over half of the former pond area. For these reasons, the exterior slopes were observed during this inspection.

The downstream slope is in good condition with no evidence of slumping or surface movement (photographs 13). Bushes and trees are growing within the rip-rap covered slope on the downstream side of the dam and should be removed regularly. About 5 to 10 gallons per minute of seepage was noted about 100 feet north of the inactive outlet structure from the 1964 pond (photograph 14), which appears to have slightly increased since the 2002 inspection. This seepage

appears to be located near the exit of the drainage blanket along the juncture of the old and new embankments, where seepage was noted soon after the dam was raised in 1971 and prior to ash sluice water being discharged into the newer (1971) portion of the pond. The seepage noted in 1971 was concluded to be associated with collection of seepage from a spring that was covered by the sand blanket when the raised portion of the dam was constructed (Reference 6). The flow is clear, and this seepage does not represent a concern relative to embankment stability.

5.4 1982 Ash Pond Dam

The overall condition of the 1982 Ash Pond Dam and separator dike (between 1964 and 1982 ponds) was observed to be very good. Bushes, trees, weeds and grasses are growing in the upstream rip-rap slope (photographs 15 and 16). Vegetation such as trees and bushes growing in the rip-rap slope should be regularly cut (weeds and grasses do not need to be cut or killed). A well maintained grass cover was observed on the downstream slope (photographs 17 and 18). No cracks or depressions in the downstream slope or along the crest (an indication of settlement or slope movement) were observed. A cluster of small animal burrows (2 to 3 inches deep) was noted about 100 feet up-slope and about 40 west of the weir. Two large animal burrows that appear to be inactive were also noted (photographs 19 and 20). These burrows need to be watched for evidence of sand blanket material being pulled to the surface but do not currently appear to be a stability risk.

The natural seepage observed on the east abutment, near the downstream toe, was similar to that observed during previous inspections and is not considered a factor in dam safety or performance. Flow from the collector pipes installed in the sand blanket drain that passes through the seepage monitoring weir is clear (photograph 21). The weir and outflow channel are in good condition. Seepage flow monitoring records show no significant changes in flow rates.

The caulked expansion joints in the concrete flume carrying discharge from the 1982 pond to the NPDES monitoring point at the toe of the 1964 pond dam were observed to be in good condition (photograph 22). No significant erosion or scaling of concrete was noted. Voids adjacent to the flume noted during the 1997 inspection at several locations along approximately the downstream half of the flume were filled with concrete shortly after the 2002 inspection (photograph 23). Discharge from the drainpipe installed below the downstream end of the concrete flume was observed to be clear (photograph 24).

The skimmer, stilling basin and outlet structure are in good condition (photographs 25 and 26). No evidence of deteriorating concrete was observed at the outlet structure.

5.5 Separator Dike

With construction of the 1982 Ash Pond, the southeast portion of the 1964 Ash Pond dam became a separator dike (photograph 27). At the time of the 1987 inspection, the southernmost portion of this dike had experienced a minor slide of the rip-rap into the new ash pond. The linear extent of the slide was about 225 feet and the slide depth appeared to be shallow, not extending into the soil portion of the dike. No significant movements appear to have taken place in this area subsequent to the 1987 inspection. The slope appears to remain in relatively good condition 20 years after the slide. Ash reclaimed from the 1982 pond has been dry stacked within the former 1964 Ash Pond near the separator dike, effectively reducing the height of the separator dike along approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the separator dike.

5.6 Internal Ash Dike/Pond

The internal ash dike, located within the northern half of the 1982 Ash Pond (photograph 28), was constructed in 2006 with ash excavated from the 1982 Ash Pond. The internal ash dike was observed to be in overall good condition. Grass cover was observed on the upstream and downstream slopes of the internal ash dike (photograph 29). The outlet pipe located at the southeast corner of the internal dike appears to be in good condition (photograph 30).

6.0 REFERENCES

1. Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C., November 1976.
2. Law Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc. (2002), "Independent Consultant Inspection Cooling Lake Dam and Ash Pond Dams, Asheville Steam Electric Plant, Skyland, North Carolina", LAW Project 30720-2-5064, dated October 25, 2002.
3. Historical Information (1997) Main Cooling Lake Dam and Ash Pond Dams, Asheville Steam Electric Plant, prepared by Law Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.
4. North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, "North Carolina Administrative Code, Title 15A, Subchapter 2K, Dam Safety, as amended April 1, 1995".
5. CP&L, memo prepared by L.B. Wilson, dated May 29, 1981.
6. Brown & Root, Inc. (1972), "Asheville Steam Electric Plant, 1971-200,000 KW Extension, Unit No. 2 Job Summary", dated August 1, 1972.

APPENDIX A

DAM INFORMATION SUMMARY
Asheville Steam Electric Plant
Cooling Pond
Buncombe County, North Carolina

1. Location

Located south of Skyland, NC and immediately east of I-26 and French Broad River

Latitude: N 35° 29'

Longitude: W 82° 33'

2. Size and Dimensions

Length (feet):	1,000
Maximum Structural Height:	115
Surface Area (acres):	320 (at elev 2160)
Storage capacity (acre feet):	9,000 (at elev 2160)
Size Classification:	Large
Hazard Classification:	High
Regulatory Design Storm	Full PMP*
US Slope:	3:1
DS Slope:	2.5:1
Crest Width:	15'
Crest Elevation:	2170'
Normal Pool Elevation:	2160.7'
Instrumentation:	Several piezometers and seepage weir

* Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) is 28 inches for a 6-hour storm based on site-specific study by CP&L.

3. Geology and Seismicity

Located in Blue Ridge Belt with chiefly gneiss and schist with subordinate occurrences of granitic rocks and basic intrusives.

Near Zone 2A seismic zone according to Corps of Engineers with
Design Earthquake: $a_h = 0.15 g$

4. Design Information

Design of original dam by Ebasco as part of plant construction. A number of natural springs were noted during construction and 6 relief wells 3 to 13 feet were installed in the center part of the dam. At toe a 4 ft. deep by 4 ft. wide toe drain trench constructed. The 66-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe used for diversion passed through the dam and was plugged both upstream and downstream. Original stability analysis updated by LAW in 1990 including borings, laboratory testing and installation of piezometers (FS = 1.76 for DS during steady state at normal pool and FS = 1.20 for steady state seepage and seismic loading). No seepage analysis. Seepage of 70 to 85 gpm measured by weir.



3301 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604

The spillway is an ungated concrete ogee structure having a crest length of 110 feet that discharges into Powell Creek, which in turn discharges into the French Broad River. Flashboards extend the crest elevation of the concrete. In 1989 CP&L performed detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the dam and spillway using a 6-hour duration PMP of 28 inches. Analysis concluded the spillway can pass 75 to 80 percent of PMP. Overtopping of the remainder of flow is acceptable due to the riprap armoring on both slopes.

5. Construction History

1962: Constructed with inspection by Ebasco Services. No records of testing during construction, but it would have been normal practice for Ebasco.

1990: LAW explored condition of 66-inch CMP used for diversion. Pipe corroded and minor void or gap inside at the top of the pipe. Since potential problems with remedial grouting from the crest, no repairs were recommended at that time.

6. Inspection History

The dam is inspected on 5-year intervals. Since 2002, yearly site visits have been made for limited visual observations.

William L. Wells: 1977

LAW/MACTEC: 1987, 1992, 1997, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

7. Current Issues

During 2006, a limited field inspection was performed by MACTEC, with current issues and recommendations reported as follows:

- No current issues identified for concrete spalling and cracking on the spillway
- No current issues identified for seepage flow below dam
- Maintenance repair recommended for animal burrows on north abutment of dam

8. Overall Condition

The 2006 inspection report indicates that the dam is in satisfactory condition with no emergency actions required by the plant.



APPENDIX B

DAM INFORMATION SUMMARY
Asheville Steam Electric Plant
Ash Ponds
Buncombe County, North Carolina

1. Location

Located south of Skyland, NC and immediately east of I-26 and French Broad River
Latitude: N 35° 28'
Longitude: W 82° 33'

2. Size and Dimensions

	<u>1964*</u>	<u>1982***</u>
Length (feet):		1,500
Maximum Structural Height:	90	95
Surface Area (acres):	45	46
Storage capacity (acre feet):	not known	1,400
Size Classification:	Intermediate	Intermediate
Hazard Classification:	High	High
Regulatory Design Storm	½ to Full PMP**	½ to Full PMP**
US Slope:	1.5:1	2:1
DS Slope:	1.5:1	2.5:1
Crest Width:	12'	15'
Crest Elevation:	2157.5	2165'
Maximum Design Pool Elevation:	2150'	2160'
2005 Pool Elevation:	No Pool	2159
Instrumentation:	Seepage weir	Two seepage weirs, 4 piezometers

*Pond was drained and the ash stabilized in 1982. Now being used as restacking area for ash from the 1982 pond. Ash-water slurry is being pumped into shallow holding areas for drainage.

** Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) is 30.96 inches over 6 hours. ½ PMP = 15.48"

*** Interior diking constructed in 2006 to allow additional interior storage.

3. Geology and Seismicity

Located in Blue Ridge Belt with chiefly gneiss and schist with subordinate occurrences of granitic rocks and basic intrusives.

Near Zone 2A seismic zone according to Corps of Engineers with
Design Earthquake: $a_h = 0.15$ g

4. Design Information

1964 Dam: Design of original dam by Ebasco as part of plant construction. 1970-71 expansion designed by Brown and Root. Subsurface exploration for 1970-71 expansion was performed by National Soil Services, Inc. A vertical chimney drain connecting to a horizontal drain blanket is present in the expansion portion.



3301 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604

The outlet works consist of a 30" diameter concrete pipe through the dam that discharges into a stilling basin and from there into a 60" diameter corrugated metal culvert that passes under I-26 and discharges to the French Broad River. Plans do not show seepage collars. Outlet is inactive.

1982 Dam: Design plans prepared by CP&L with input by William Wells. Subsurface exploration was performed by Froehling and Roberson.. Stability analysis done by LAW in 1992 (FS = 1.68, DS during steady state and FS = 1.07 for seismic loading). Reviewed in 1999 for higher pond level and found OK (FS = 1.63 DS and FS = 1.3 for seismic). A horizontal sand blanket drain connected to a toe drain that directs water to two outlet points is provided. There was no seepage analysis, but internal water levels and seepage quantities are monitored.

Outlet works consist of a 30" concrete pipe with no seepage collars that routes water under the separator dike to a concrete-lined chute that crosses down the exterior slope of the 1964 pond dam and discharges into the same stilling basin as the 1964 pipe. Hydrologic analyses in conjunction with the ash capacity studies showed that a ¾ PMP (6-hr) storm could be safely stored in the existing dike.

5. Construction History

1964 Dam

- 1964:** Constructed by Ebasco as 60-foot high compacted random earth fill embankment with 2:1 slopes.
- 1970:** Raised approximately 30 feet by Brown & Root. Testing was done during construction.
- 1982:** Removed from service and drained.
- 2000:** Began placing ash dredged from 1982 pond into shallow lagoons for drainage and spreading.
- 2006:** A wetlands treatment system has been constructed and is currently in operation within the drained ash pond.

1982 Dam

- 1982:** Constructed in 1980-1981. Spangler & Spangler Construction Company was contractor. Testing conducted during construction.
- 2006:** Additional ash storage capacity provided within existing ash pond area. with engineering by MACTEC and construction by Trans-Ash.

6. Inspection History

The dam is inspected on 5-year intervals. Since 2002, yearly site visits have been made for limited visual observations.

William L. Wells: 1977

LAW/MACTEC: 1987, 1992, 1997, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

7. Current Issues

During 2006, a limited field inspection was performed by MACTEC, with current issues and recommendations reported as follows:

1964 Dam

- Continue monitoring seepage flow.

1982 Dam

- Repair animal burrows
- Continue monitoring seepage flow

8. Overall Condition

The 2006 inspection report indicates that the dams are in satisfactory condition with no emergency actions required by the plant.

APPENDIX C

EXAMPLE MONTHLY INSPECTION WORKSHEETS

PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS ASHEVILLE E. G. PLANT

DIKE INSPECTION WORKSHEET - CONDITIONS OBSERVED

INSPECTION CONDUCTED BY: Diane Elledge

DATE OF INSPECTION: 02/21/06

Main Lake Dike:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Erosion: | No Problem |
| 2. Seepage and Spring Flows: | Normal |
| 3. Ground Cover | Good Condition |
| 4. Spillway and Flashboards | Good Condition |
| 5. Drainage of Area Below Dike: | Good |
| 6. Lake Elevation, ft.: | 2160.5 |
| 7. Flow Over Flashboards: | No |
| 8. Flow Over Weir: | 87.8 GPM |
| 9. Other: | |

Ash Pond Dike:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Erosion: | No Problem |
| 2. Seepage and Spring Flows: | Normal Flow |
| 3. Ground Cover: | Good Condition |
| 4. Other: | None |

Recent Rainfall (Monthly Values):

JUL, 2005	10.24"	JAN, 2006	3.51"
AUG, 2005	4.74"	FEB, 2006	2.53"
SEP, 2005	0.33"	MAR, 2006	
OCT, 2005	0.96"	APR, 2006	
NOV, 2005	3.74"	MAY, 2006	
DEC, 2005	3.44"	JUN, 2006	

PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS
ASHEVILLE E. G. PLANT

ASHEVILLE ASH POND

DATE: 02/21/06

WEATHER: Sunny, cool

POND ELEVATION: 2158.80" (1.90' on the staff gauge) OBSERVER: Diane Elledge

REMARKS:

On March 31, 1998, flow from the ash pond was stopped, a three-foot section of pipe was added to raise the discharge level. Pond discharge elevation was reached and flow resumed on May 1, 1998. On October 20, 2000, another three-foot section of pipe was added to raise the discharge level again. This is a temporary measure until the ash pond dredging and restacking project can commence and remove enough ash to allow adequate settling time in the ash pond. On January 25, 2001 another one-foot section of pipe was added to the ash pond discharge pipe. The dredge was placed in the ash pond on 1/31/01 and actual dredging began on 2/8/01. On 6/14/01, the last one-foot section of ash pond discharge pipe was removed. On 11/08/01 a 14" section of the discharge piping was removed. On 12/31/01 the 14" section was placed back on the ash discharge. On 05/21/02 the 14" section of the discharge piping was removed. On July 30, 2002, three slots were cut in the ash pond discharge pipe to lower the water level by 4 feet. On September 14, 2002 the discharge pipe was cut off at the elevation of the slots lowering the elevation by 4 feet. On 5/8/03 a one-foot section of pipe was added back onto the discharge pipe. The ash pond was surveyed on 08/11/04 and the water level elevation determined to be 2157.57' which corresponds to 0.7' on the recently installed staff gauge. On 11/2/04 maintenance added approx. 1.2' to the ash pond discharge pipe.

ASH POND WEIR BOX MEASUREMENTS:

East Side: 0.24 ft. or 30.9 GPM

West Side: 0.10 ft. or 3.5 GPM

NOTE: Flows from East and West weir were clear on 02/21/06.

ASH POND DIKE:

PIEZOMETER NO.	TOP PIEZ ELEV. (ft)	DISTANCE (ft.)	WATER ELEV (ft.)
PZ-1	2140.35	56.77	2083.58
PZ-2	2113.75	27.56 (DRY)	2086.19 (DRY)
PZ-3	2142.42	48.50	2093.92
PZ-4	2117.05	37.92 (DRY)	2079.13 (DRY)

PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS
ASHEVILLE E. G. PLANT

ASHEVILLE MAIN LAKE DIKE

DATE CHECKED: 02/21/06

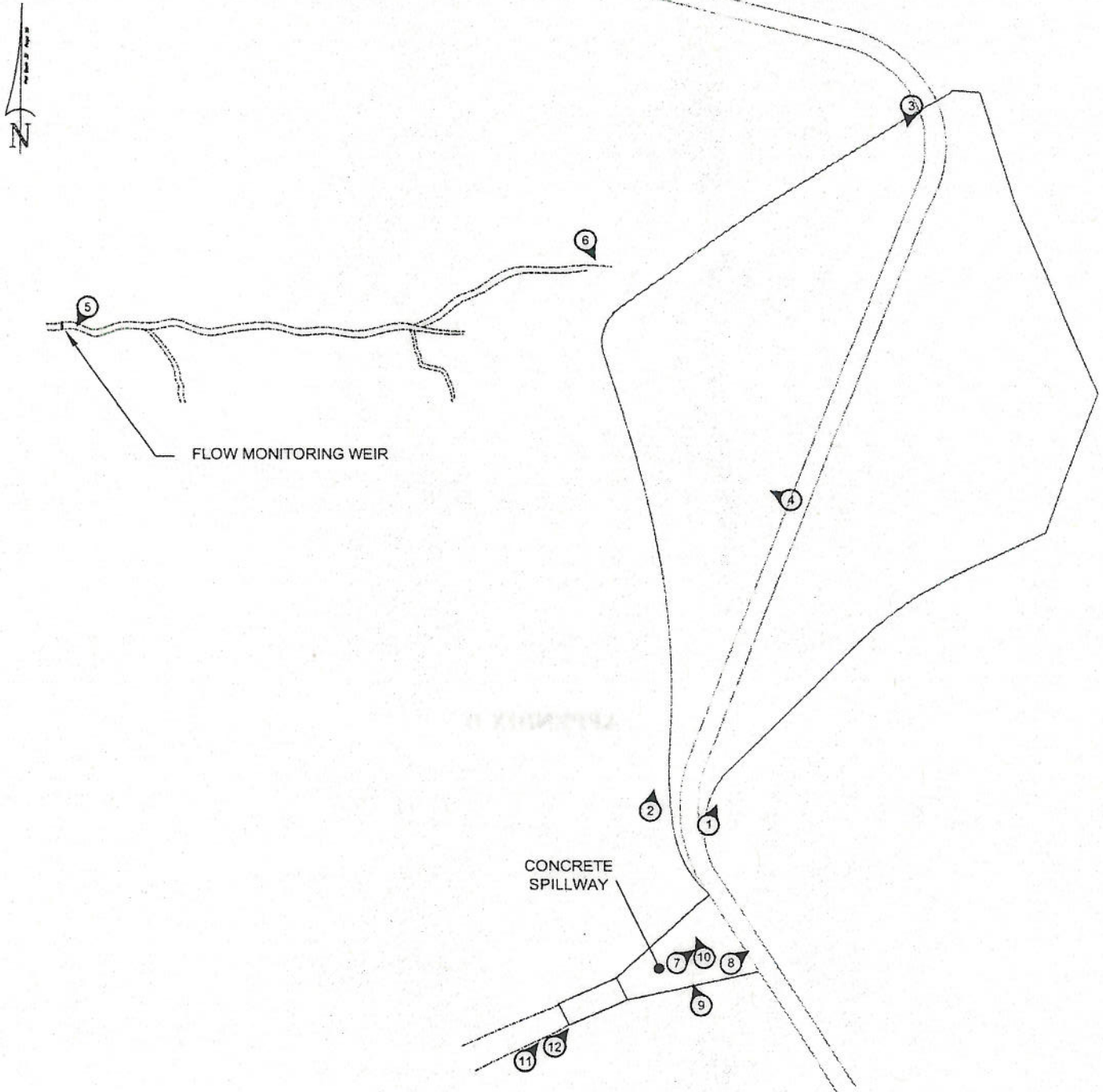
CHECKED BY: Diane Elledge

PIEZOMETER NO.	TOP PIEZ ELEV. (ft)	DISTANCE (ft.)	WATER ELEV (ft.)*
P-1	2093.09	12.00	2081.09
P-2	2093.54	9.81	2083.73
P-3	2173.24	60.25	2112.99
P-4	2172.85	47.33	2125.52
P-6	2131.20	31.19	2100.01
P-7	2092.34	13.67	2078.67
P-7A	2091.20	8.19	2083.01
P-8	2094.40	8.15	2086.12
P-9	2132.33	31.73	2100.60
P-10	2157.90	52.90	2105.00
P-13	2158.59	23.48	2135.11
RB-1	2137.31	10.67	2126.64
LB-1	2140.92	10.88	2130.04

NOTE: The wet area markers were observed with no changes noted on 02/21/2006.

* WATER LEVELS ARE MEASURED QUARTERLY. - JMH-MACTEC

APPENDIX D



LEGEND:

- ① APPROXIMATE DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH
TAKEN AND PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER



MACTEC

MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

**PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION PLAN
COOLING LAKE DAM - PROGRESS ENERGY
ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
SKYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA**

DRAWN: JMH

DATE: APRIL 2007

ENG CHECK: SEB

SCALE: N.T.S.

APPROVAL:

JOB No.: 6468071670

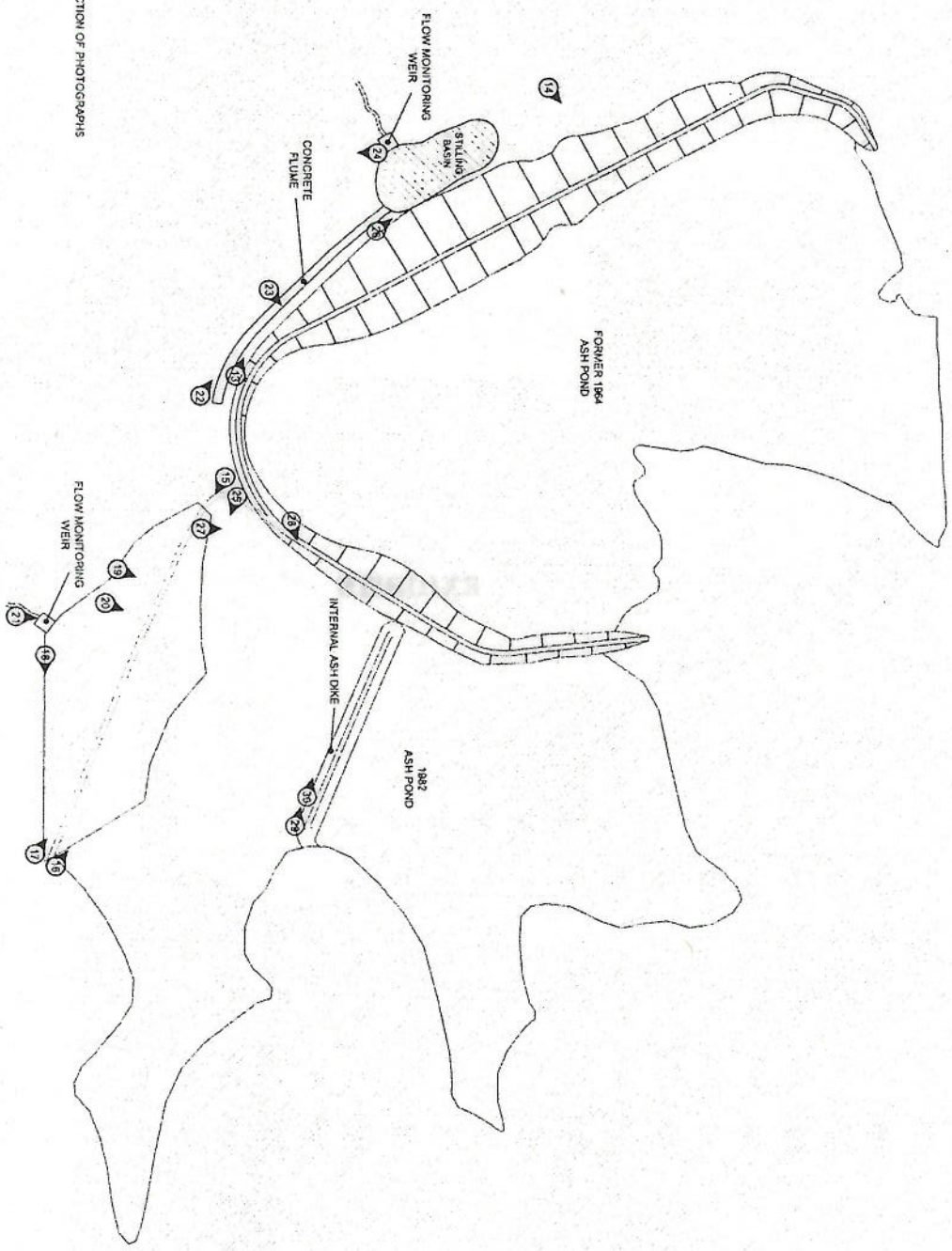
DRAWING

I-1

REFERENCE: SITE PLAN PREPARED BY CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, GWG. NO. G-170677, DATED 4-17-62.



LEGEND:
19 APPROXIMATE LOCATION AND DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS
AND PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER



MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION PLAN
ASH PONDS - PROGRESS ENERGY
ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
SKYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

REFERENCE: SITE PLAN PREPARED BY CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, INC. NO. 0-0894, DATED 3-19-61.

DRAWN:	JMH	DATE:	APRIL 2007	DRAWING
ENG CHECK:	SEB	SCALE:	N.T.S.	
APPROVAL:		JOB No.:	6468-07-1670	

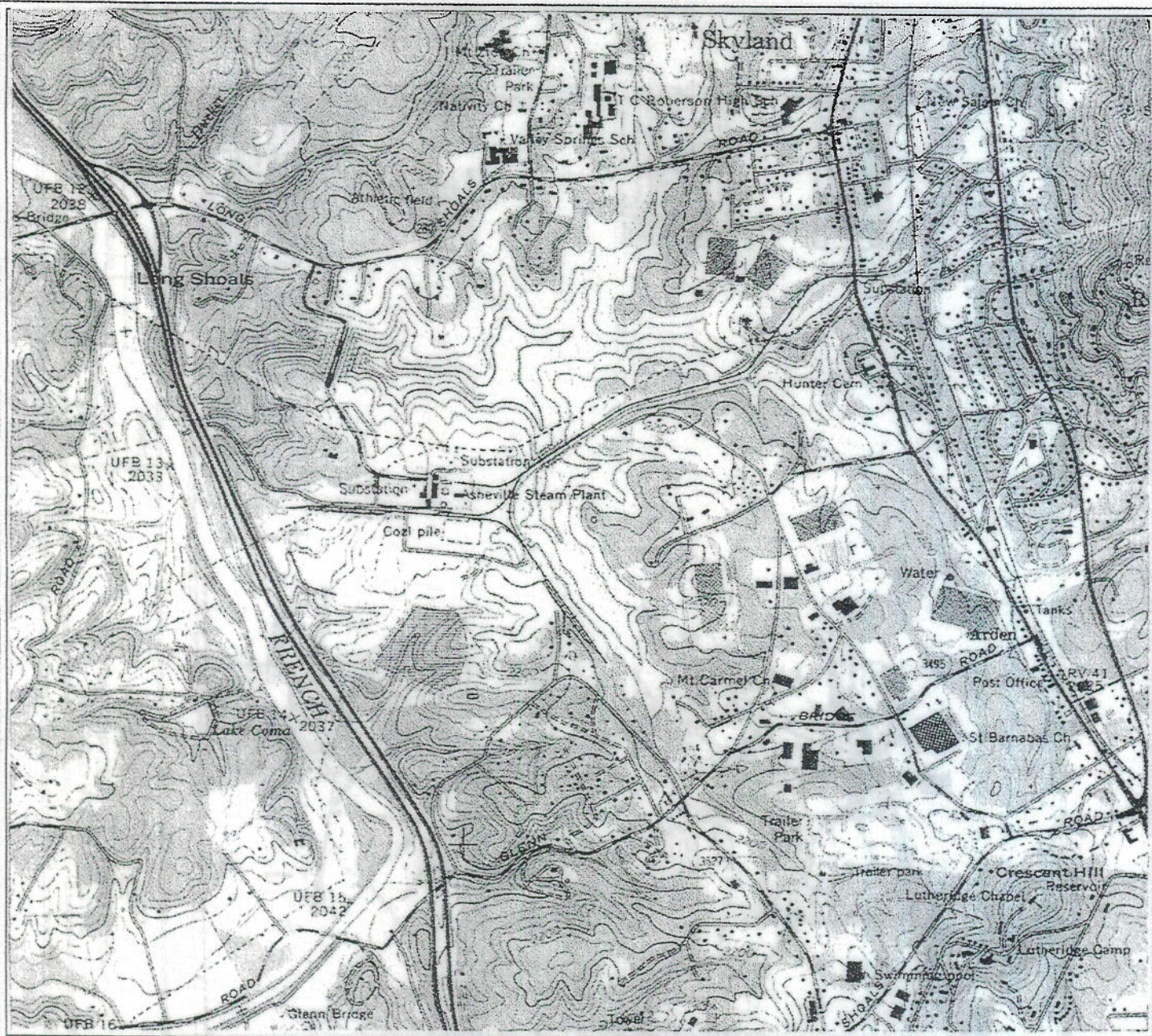
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NAVJAG

NAVJAG

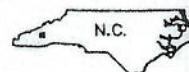
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EXHIBITS



SKYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

35082-D5-TF-024
DMH 4454 1 NE - SERIES VB42
PRINTED 1965
PHOTOREVISED 1991



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

NOTE: SITE LOCATION IS APPROXIMATE.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

GRAPHIC SCALE FEET

1000 500 0 2000 4000



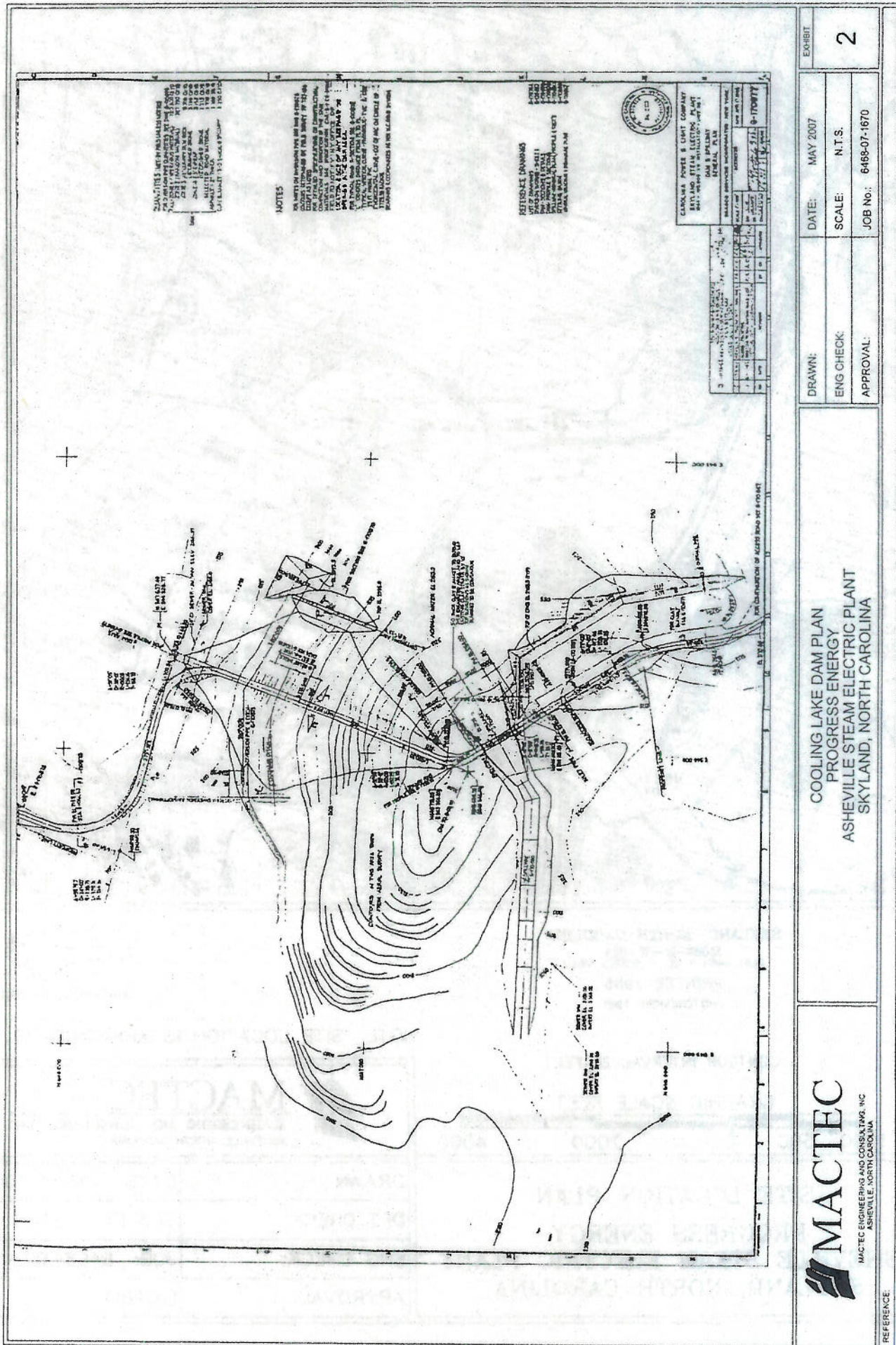
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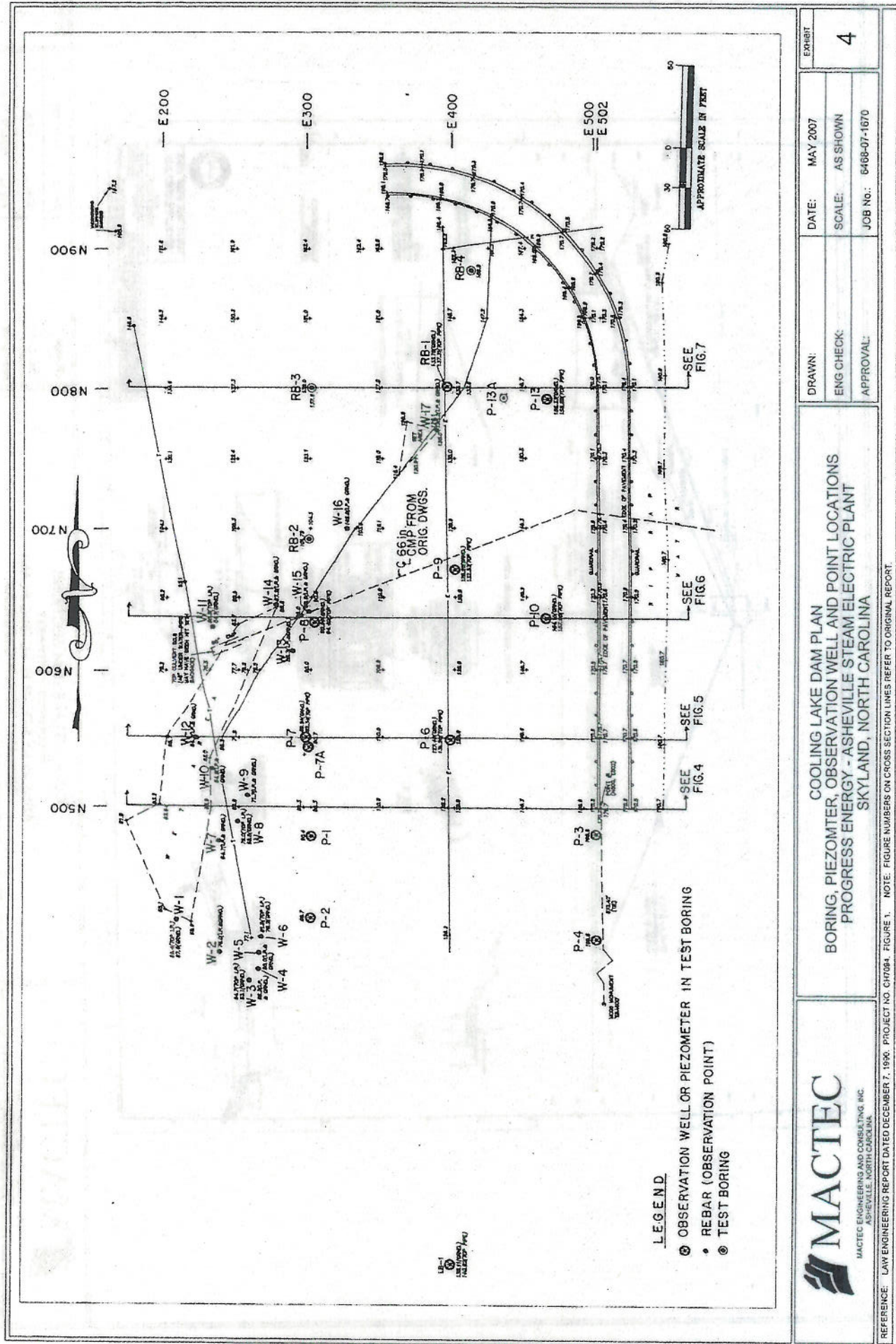
ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

SITE LOCATION PLAN

PROGRESS ENERGY
ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
SKYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

DRAWN:	DATE: MAY 2007
DFT CHECK:	SCALE: 1:2000
ENG CHECK:	JOB: 6468-07-1670
APPROVAL:	EXHIBIT: 1





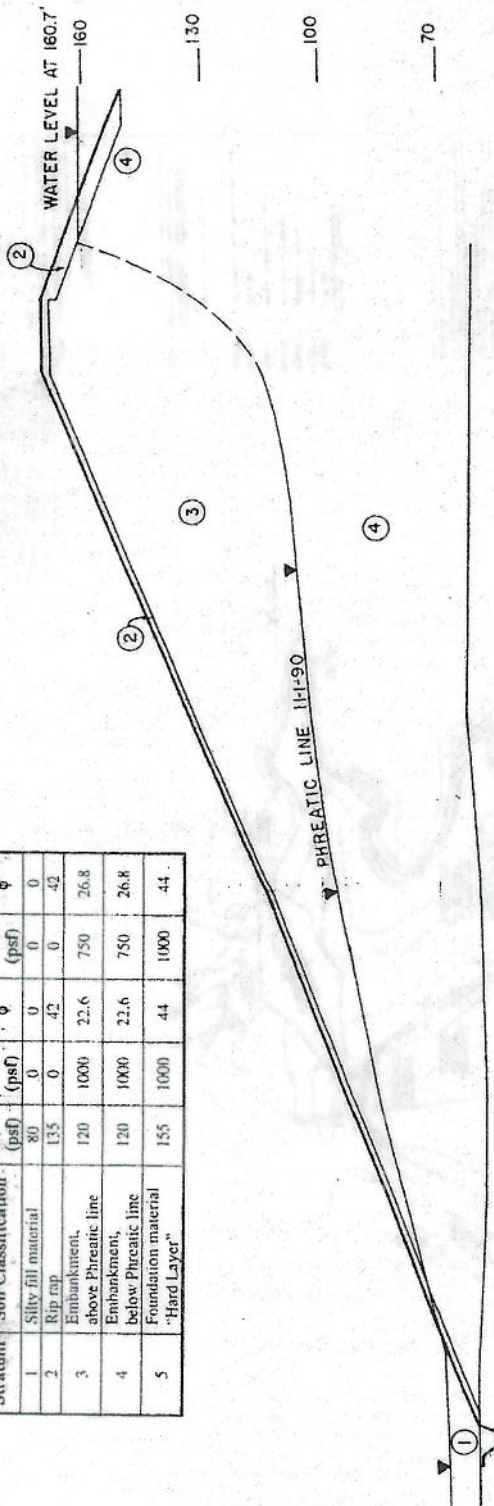
MACTEC
 MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
 ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

DRAWN:	DATE:	EXHIBIT
ENG CHECK:	MAY 2007	4
APPROVAL:	SCALE: AS SHOWN	
	JOB No.: 6468-07-1670	

APPROX.
ELEV., FT.
190 —
160 —
130 —
100 —
70 —
40 —
10 —

Stratum	Soil Classification	γ (pcf)	C (psf)	ϕ	C' (psf)	ϕ'
1	Silty fill material	80	0	0	0	0
2	Rip rap	135	0	42	0	42
3	Embankment, above Phreatic line	120	1000	22.6	750	26.8
4	Embankment, below Phreatic line	120	1000	22.6	750	26.8
5	Foundation material "Hard Layer"	155	1000	44	1000	44

APPROX.
ELEV., FT.
190 —
160 —
130 —
100 —
70 —
40 —
10 —



Stability Analyses Summary - Downstream Slope			
Condition	Calculated safety Factor	Safety Factor Criterion	
Static Loading: • Normal Reservoir @ elevation 2160.7 ft. - steady state seepage	1.76	1.50	
• Flood with Reservoir @ elevation 2170 ft.	1.75	1.30	
Seismic Loading: • Normal Reservoir @ elevation 2160.7 ft. - steady state seepage	1.20	1.0	

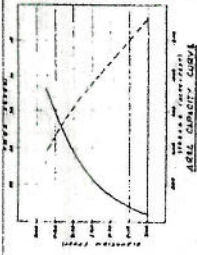
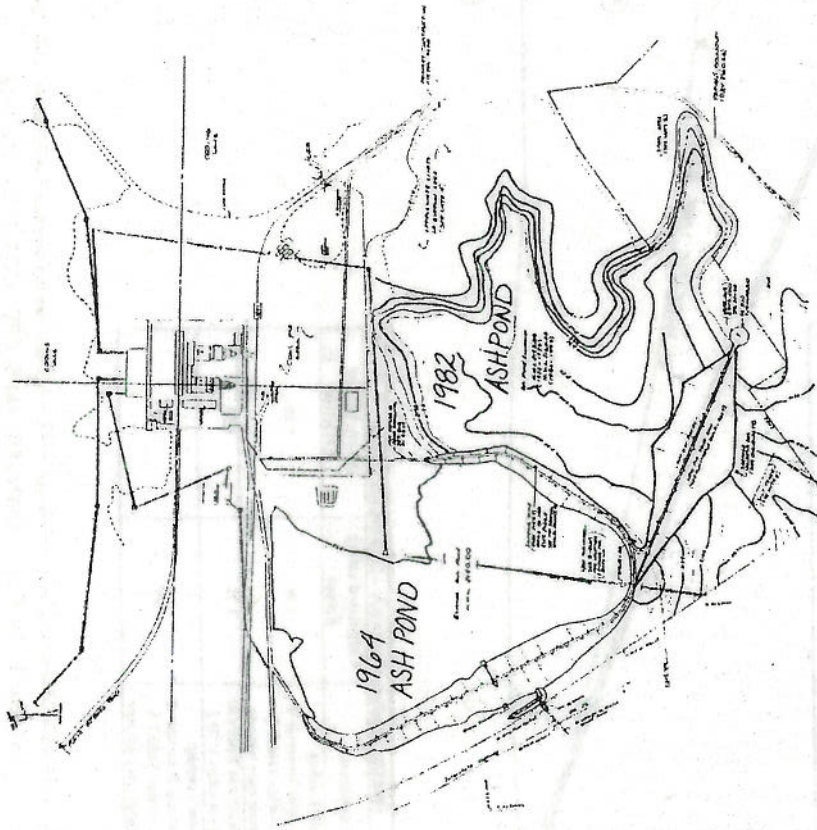


STABILITY MODEL - DOWNSTREAM SLOPE - COOLING LAKE DAM
PROGRESS ENERGY
ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
SKYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

DRAWN: DATE: MAY 2007
ENG CHECK: SCALE: AS SHOWN
APPROVAL: JOB No.: 6468-07-1670

EXHIBIT

5



NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO CENTERLINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO CENTERLINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO CENTERLINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
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8. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO CENTERLINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
9. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO CENTERLINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
10. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO CENTERLINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

LIST OF DIMENSIONS

- 1. 100.00
- 2. 100.00
- 3. 100.00
- 4. 100.00
- 5. 100.00
- 6. 100.00
- 7. 100.00
- 8. 100.00
- 9. 100.00
- 10. 100.00

EXTENSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXTENSIVE SOLUTIONS

EXHIBIT NO. 11

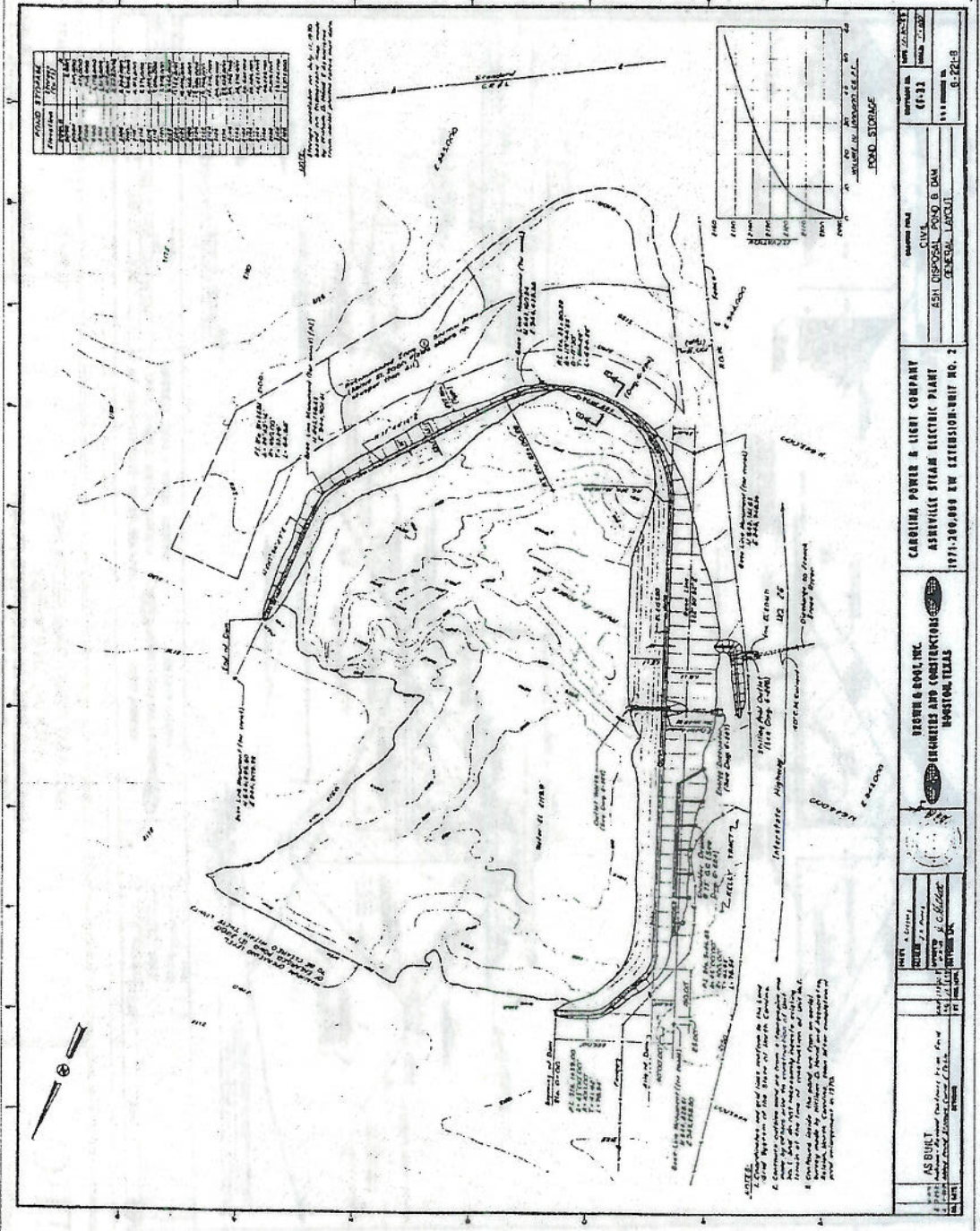
CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY									
ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT									
SITE PLAN									
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHECKED	DATE	BY	CHECKED	DATE	BY
1	100.00	10/1/64	J. H. HARRIS						
2	100.00	10/1/64	J. H. HARRIS						
3	100.00	10/1/64	J. H. HARRIS						
4	100.00	10/1/64	J. H. HARRIS						
5	100.00	10/1/64	J. H. HARRIS						
6	100.00	10/1/64	J. H. HARRIS						
7	100.00	10/1/64	J. H. HARRIS						
8	100.00	10/1/64	J. H. HARRIS						
9	100.00	10/1/64	J. H. HARRIS						
10	100.00	10/1/64	J. H. HARRIS						



ASH PONDS - SITE PLAN
PROGRESS ENERGY
ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
SKYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

DRAWN: DATE: MAY 2007
ENG CHECK: SCALE: N.T.S.
APPROVAL: JOB No.: 6468-07-1670

EXHIBIT 6



1964 ASH POND DAM PLAN
 PROGRESS ENERGY
 ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
 SKYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

DATE: MAY 2007
 SCALE: N.T.S.
 JOB No.: 6468-07-1670

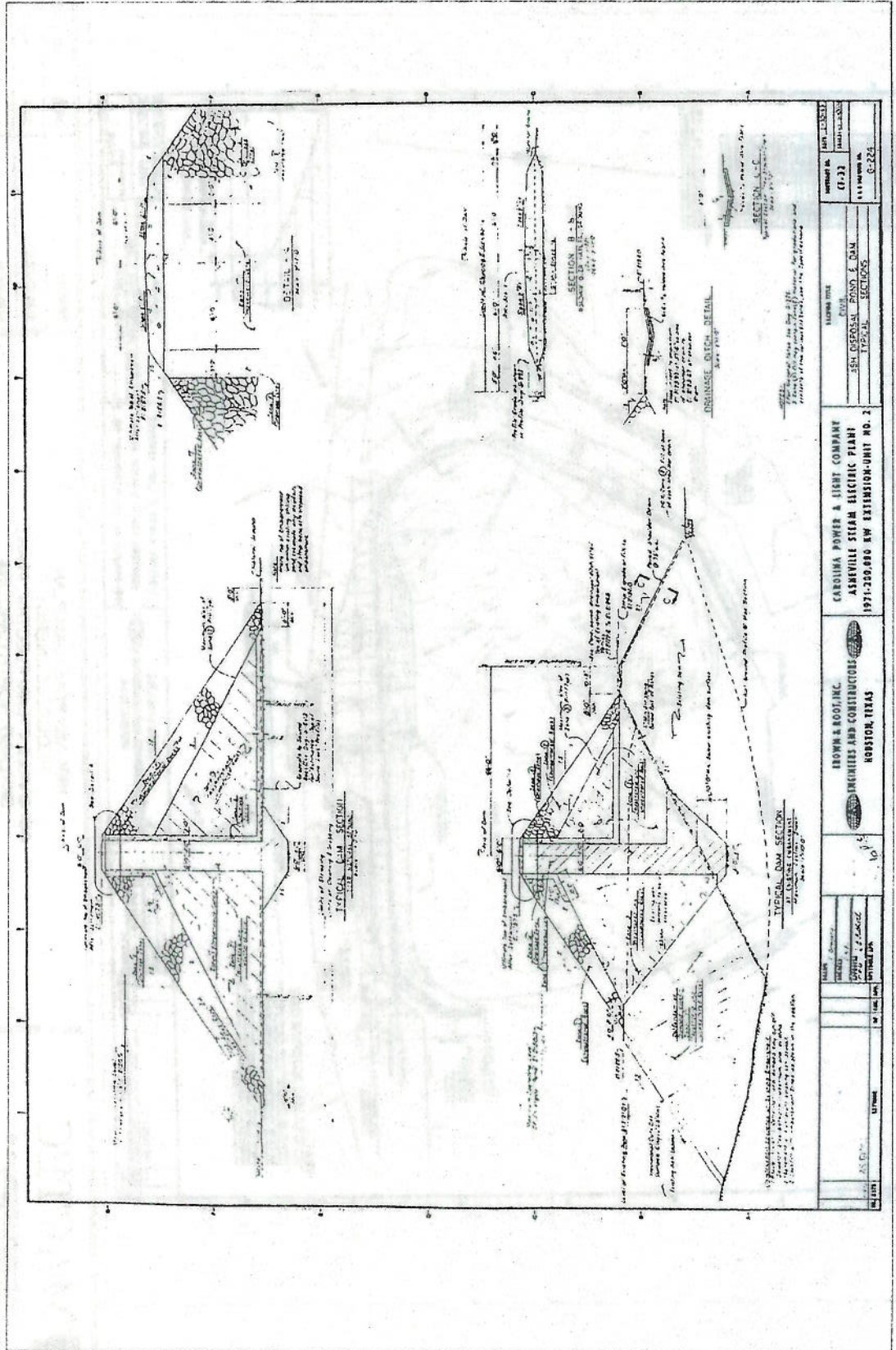


EXHIBIT
8

DATE: MAY 2007
SCALE: N.T.S.
JOB No.: 6468-07-1670

DRAWN:
ENG CHECK:
APPROVAL:

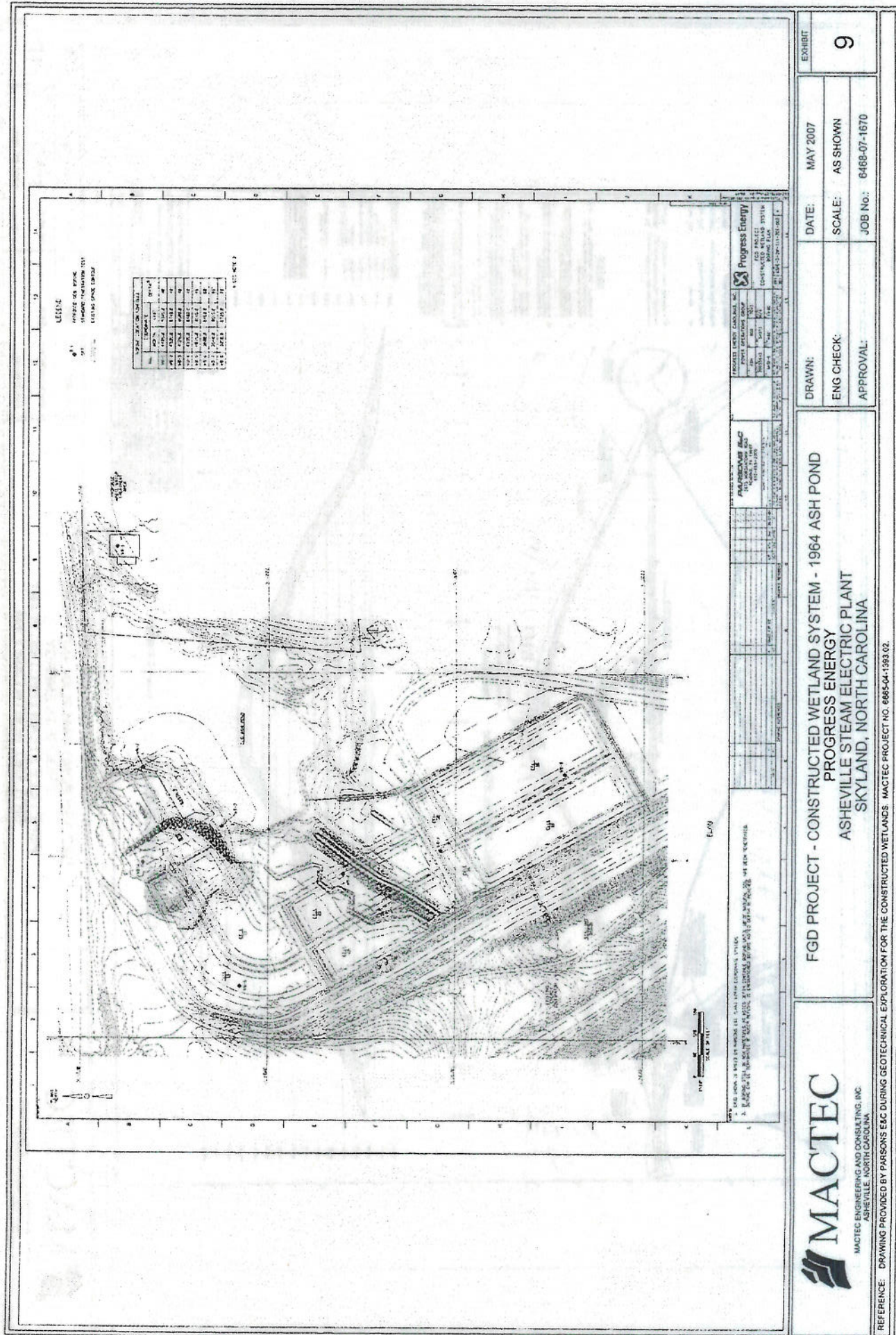
1964 ASH POND DAM SECTIONS
PROGRESS ENERGY
ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
SKYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

REFERENCE:



MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

MACTEC		BROWN & BOULING, ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS HOUSTON, TEXAS		CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT 1971-200-000 NW EXTENSION-UNIT NO. 2		SHEET NO. 10-10-10	
DATE	REVISION	DATE	REVISION	DATE	REVISION	DATE	REVISION
10/10/00	1	10/10/00	1	10/10/00	1	10/10/00	1
10/10/00	2	10/10/00	2	10/10/00	2	10/10/00	2
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10/10/00	9	10/10/00	9	10/10/00	9	10/10/00	9
10/10/00	10	10/10/00	10	10/10/00	10	10/10/00	10



LEED-C
PROPOSED FOR WETLAND
STANDARD INFORMATION ONLY
LIVING SPACE DATA

WETLAND TYPE	WETLAND CODE	WETLAND AREA (AC)
1	1	1.00
2	2	2.00
3	3	3.00
4	4	4.00
5	5	5.00
6	6	6.00
7	7	7.00
8	8	8.00
9	9	9.00
10	10	10.00
11	11	11.00
12	12	12.00

PROPOSED WETLAND	WETLAND CODE	WETLAND AREA (AC)
1	1	1.00
2	2	2.00
3	3	3.00
4	4	4.00
5	5	5.00
6	6	6.00
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12	12	12.00

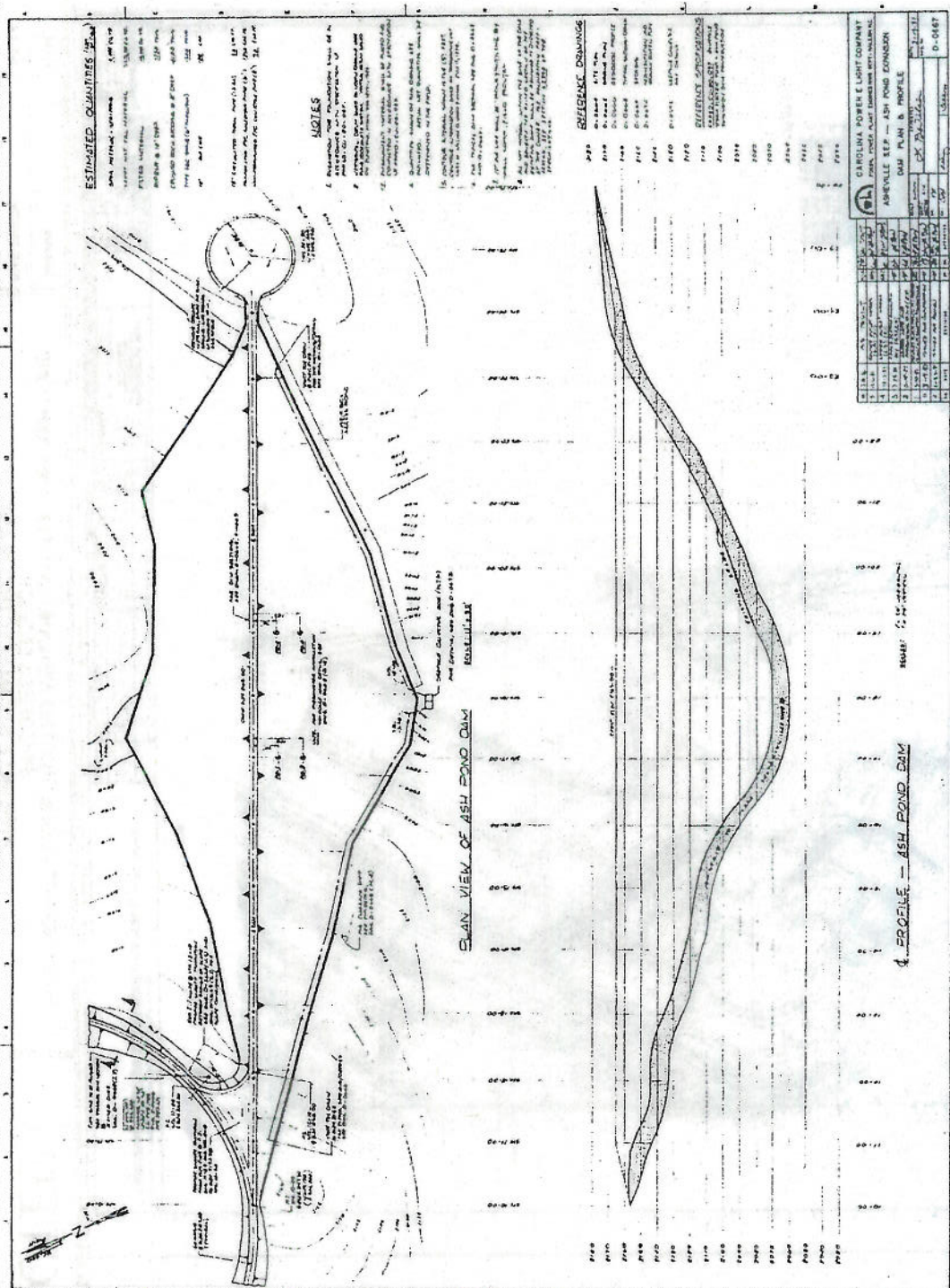


FGD PROJECT - CONSTRUCTED WETLAND SYSTEM - 1964 ASH POND
PROGRESS ENERGY
ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
SKYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

DRAWN: DATE: MAY 2007
ENG CHECK: SCALE: AS SHOWN
APPROVAL: JOB NO.: 6468-07-1670

EXHIBIT
9

REFERENCE: DRAWING PROVIDED BY PARSONS ESC DURING GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION FOR THE CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS. MACTEC PROJECT NO. 6685-04-1993.02.





MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

EXHIBIT

DATE: MAY 2007

DRAWN: JMH

11

SCALE: N.T.S.

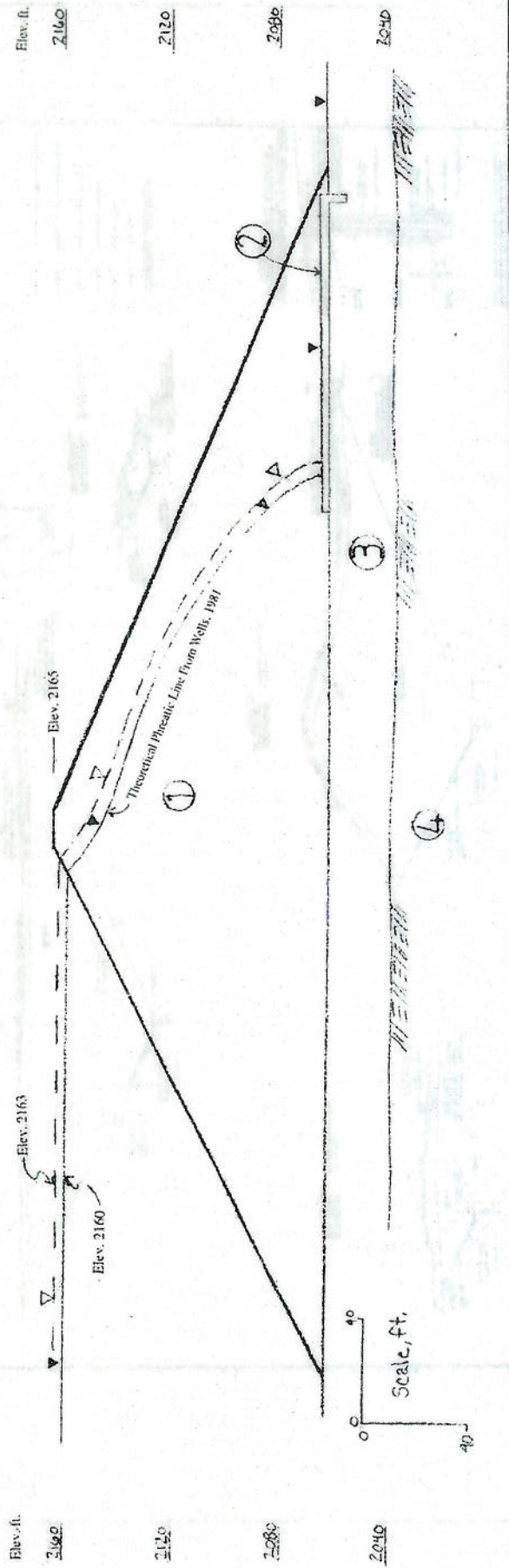
JOB No.: 6468-07-1670

REFERENCE

Legend	Material	γ (psf)	Consolidated-Undrained Strength-Parameters		Effective Stress Strength- Parameters	
			C (psf)	ϕ	C' (psf)	ϕ'
1	Embankment	120 ¹	1000	23	370 ¹	30 ¹
2	Sand Drain	120	0	36	0	36
3	Foundation Soil (Saprolite)	130	650	30	400	32
4	Weathered Rock	135	10,000	45	10,000	45

* Value obtained from Wells, 1981 - otherwise assumed based on experience with similar soils.

Stability Analyses Summary - Downstream Slope			
Condition	Calculated safety Factor	Safety Factor Criterion	
Static Loading:			
• Reservoir @ elevation 2160 ft-steady state seepage	1.68		1.50
• Reservoir @ elevation 2163 ft-steady state seepage	1.63		1.50
Seismic Loading:			
• Reservoir @ elevation 2160 ft-steady state seepage	1.07		1.0
• Reservoir @ elevation 2163 ft-steady state seepage	1.03		1.0

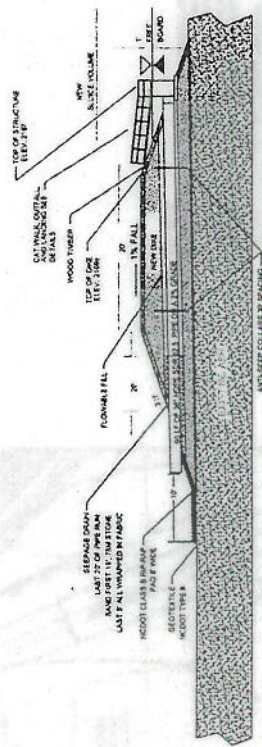


MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

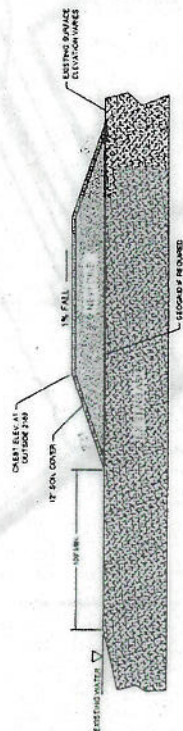
STABILITY MODEL - DOWNSTREAM SLOPE - 1982 ASH POND DAM
PROGRESS ENERGY
ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT
SKYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

DRAWN:	DATE: MAY 2007	EXHIBIT
ENG CHECK:	SCALE: AS SHOWN	12
APPROVAL:	JOB No: 6468-07-1670	

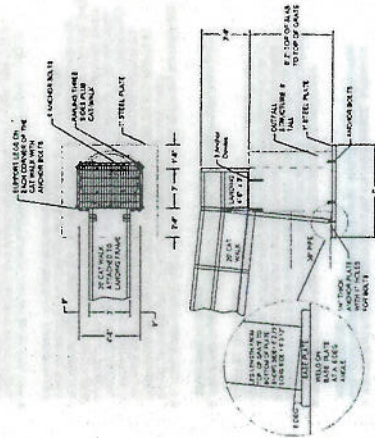
REFERENCE: LETTER TO LB. WILSON, OPL FROM WILLIAM L. WELLS DATED FEBRUARY 6, 1981 SUBJECT: ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT ASH POND ADDITION ANALYSIS OF DESIGN EARTH DAM, SK-4. LAW ENGINEERING REPORT OF ASH POND CAPACITY EVALUATION DATED JANUARY 19, 1993.



SECTION B-B
N.T.S.



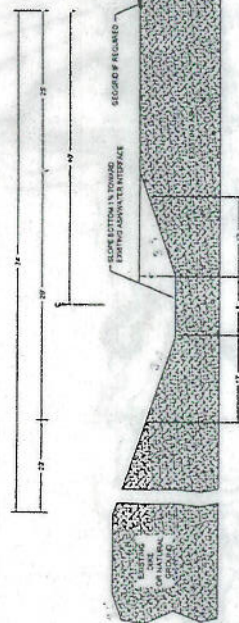
SECTION A-A
N.T.S.



DETAIL OF OUTFALL PIPE CONSTRUCTION
N.T.S.

NOTES

1. PLACE DUE FALL TO UNBANKED FEET ABOVE
2. EXCAVATE TRENCH FOR PIPE
3. EXCAVATE CROSS TRENCHES FOR SEEPAGE
4. TAMP BOTTOM OF PIPE TRENCH FOR SEEPAGE
5. TAMP BOTTOM OF PIPE TRENCH FOR SEEPAGE
6. TAMP BOTTOM OF PIPE TRENCH FOR SEEPAGE
7. TAMP BOTTOM OF PIPE TRENCH FOR SEEPAGE
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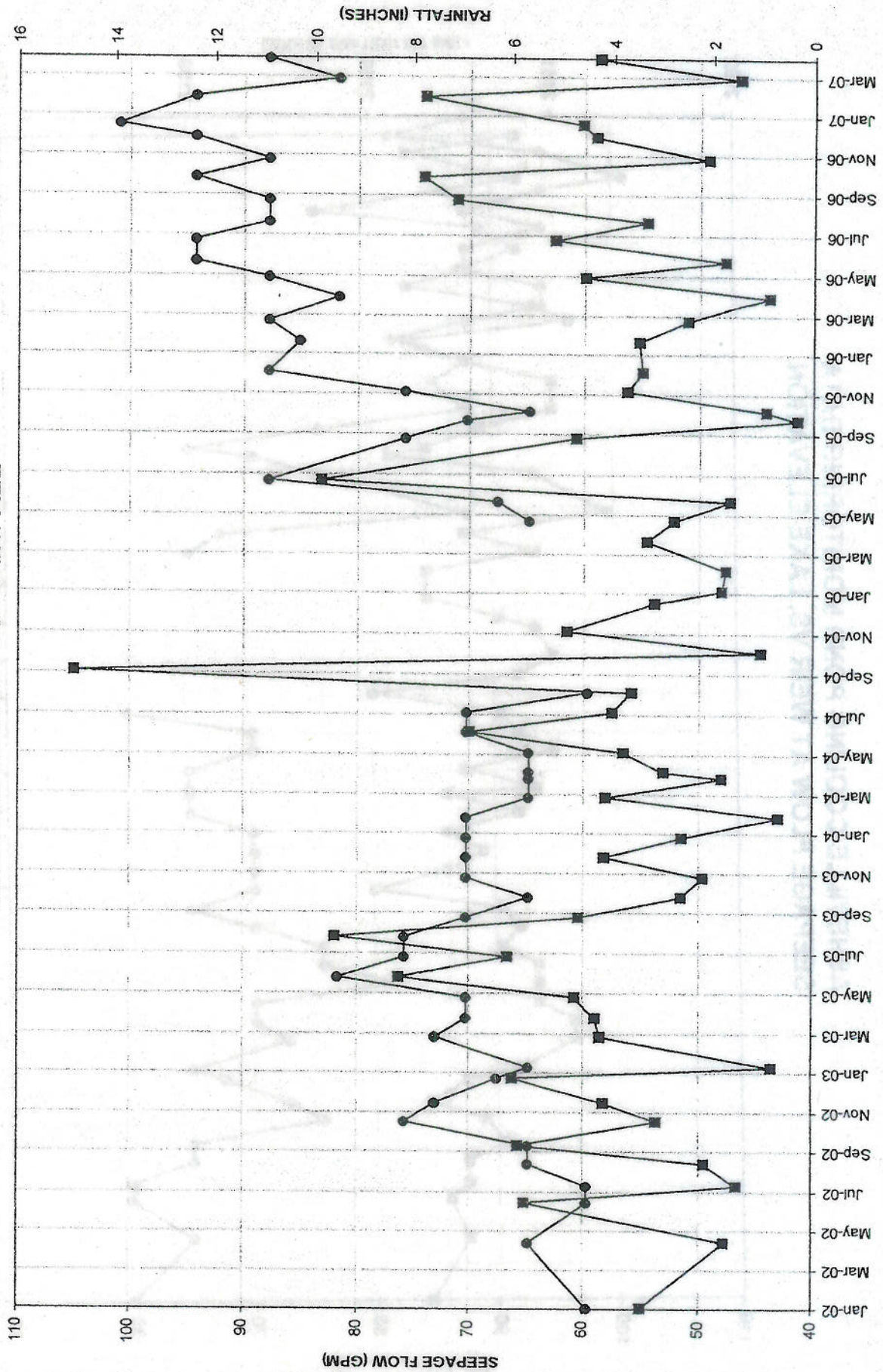
SECTION C-C
N.T.S.

ASPHALT CATCHMENT AND DECANT DETAIL
N.T.S.

MACTEC
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING INC.
ASPHALT CATCHMENT AND DECANT DETAIL

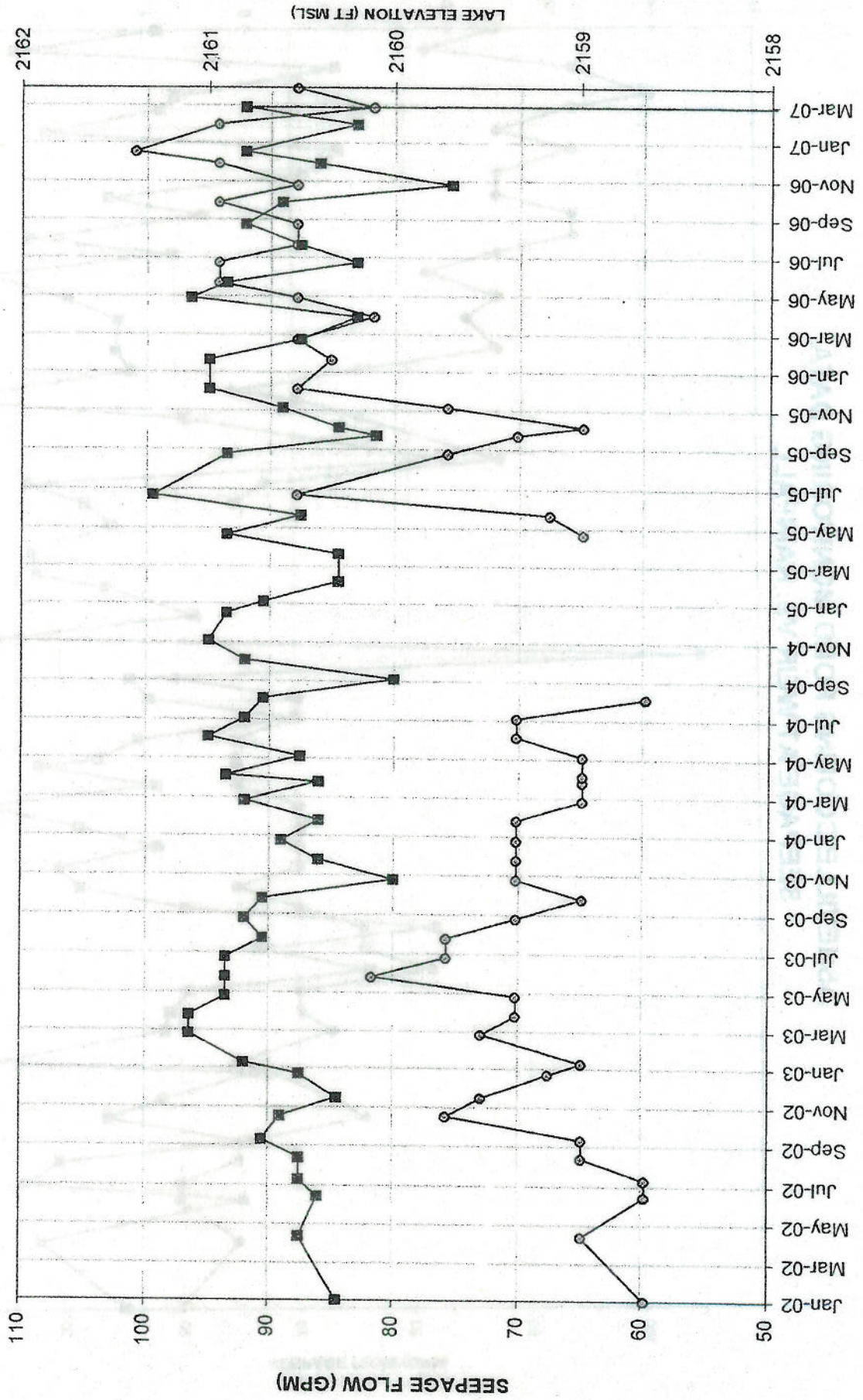
DESIGN	DATE	SCALE	SECTION NO.	PROJECT NO.
DTI CHECK	MAY 2007	AS SHOWN	6486-01-1020	6486-01-1020
ENG. CHECK				
APPROVAL				

ASHEVILLE COOLING POND MONITORING DATA SEEPAGE AT WEIR VS. RAINFALL



—●— Weir Box —■— Rainfall

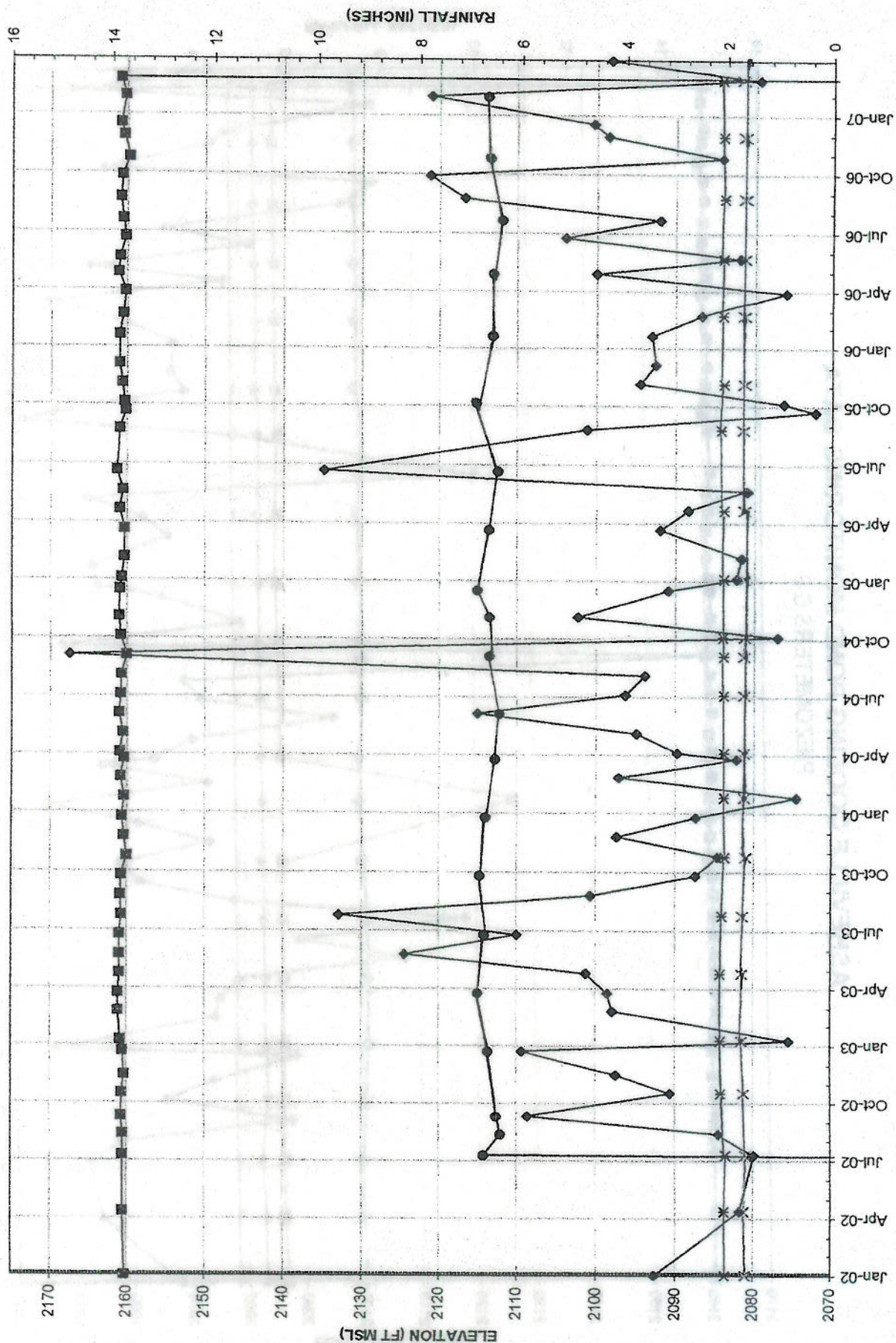
ASHEVILLE COOLING POND MONITORING DATA SEEPAGE FLOW AT WEIR VS. LAKE ELEVATION



—◇— Weir Box

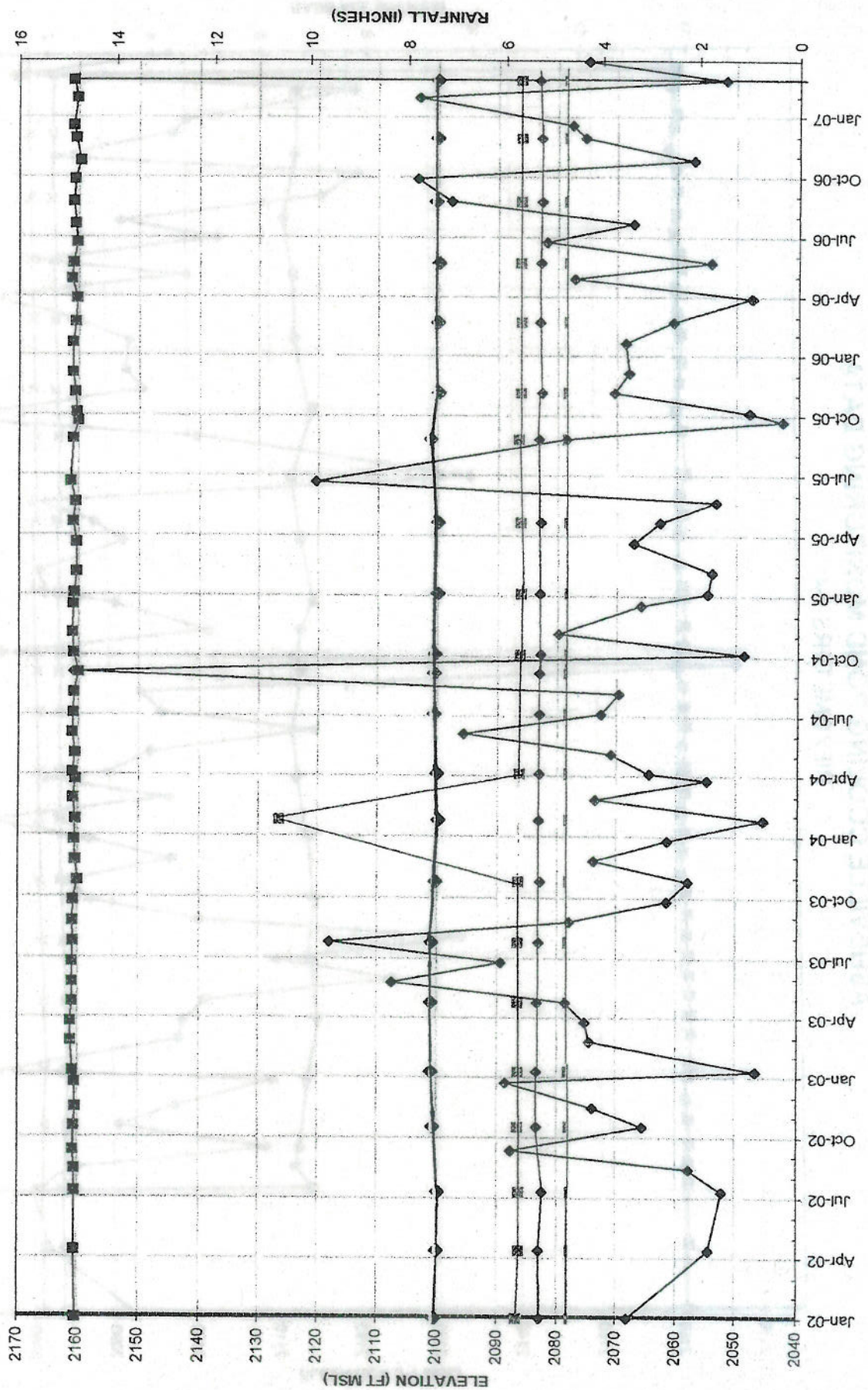
—■— Lake Elevation

ASHEVILLE COOLING POND MONITORING DATA PIEZOMETERS 1-4



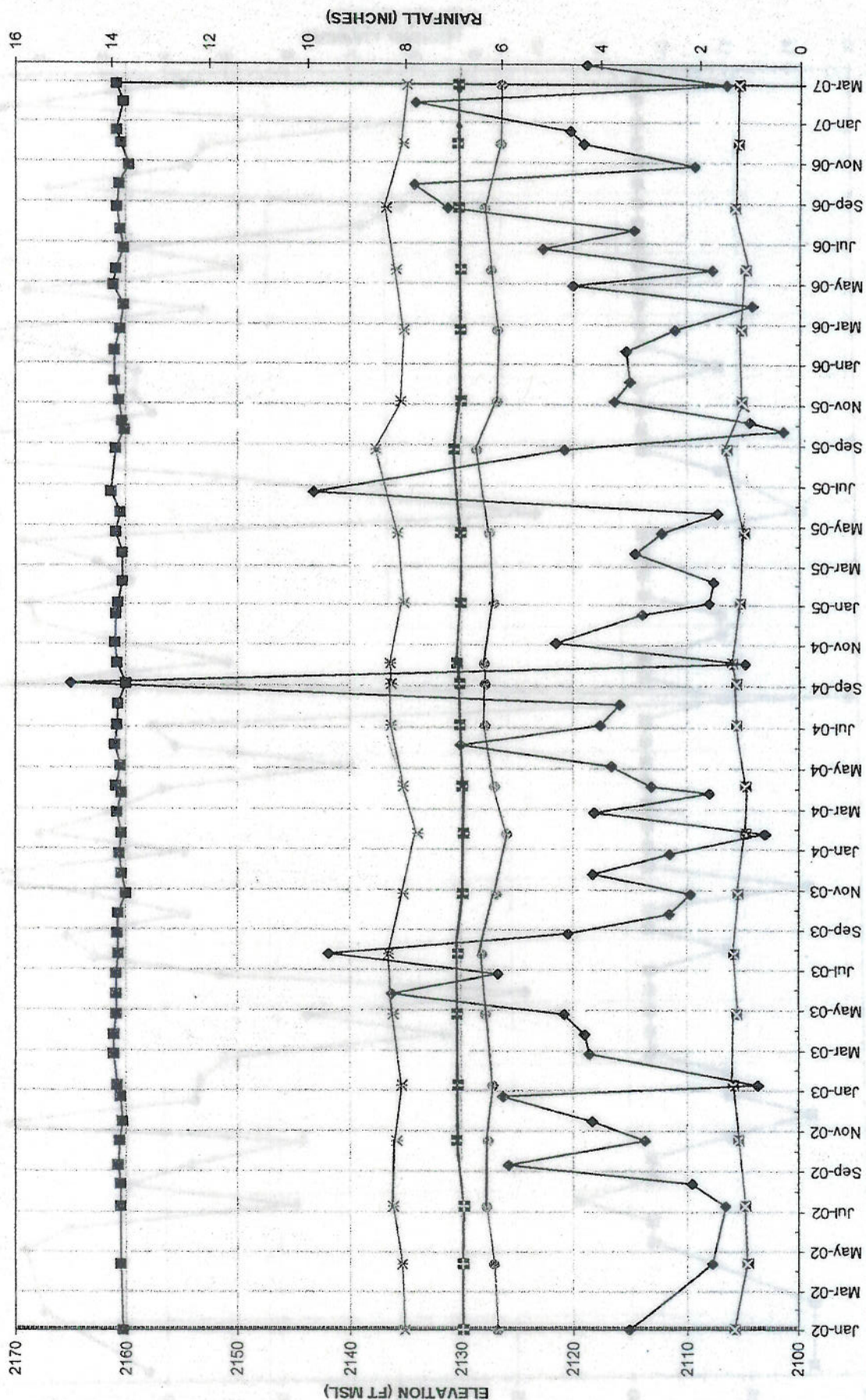
— Lake Elevation —*— Piez 1 —+— Piez 3 —●— Piez 2 —◆— Piez 4 —◆— Rainfall

ASHEVILLE COOLING POND MONITORING DATA PIEZOMETERS 6-9



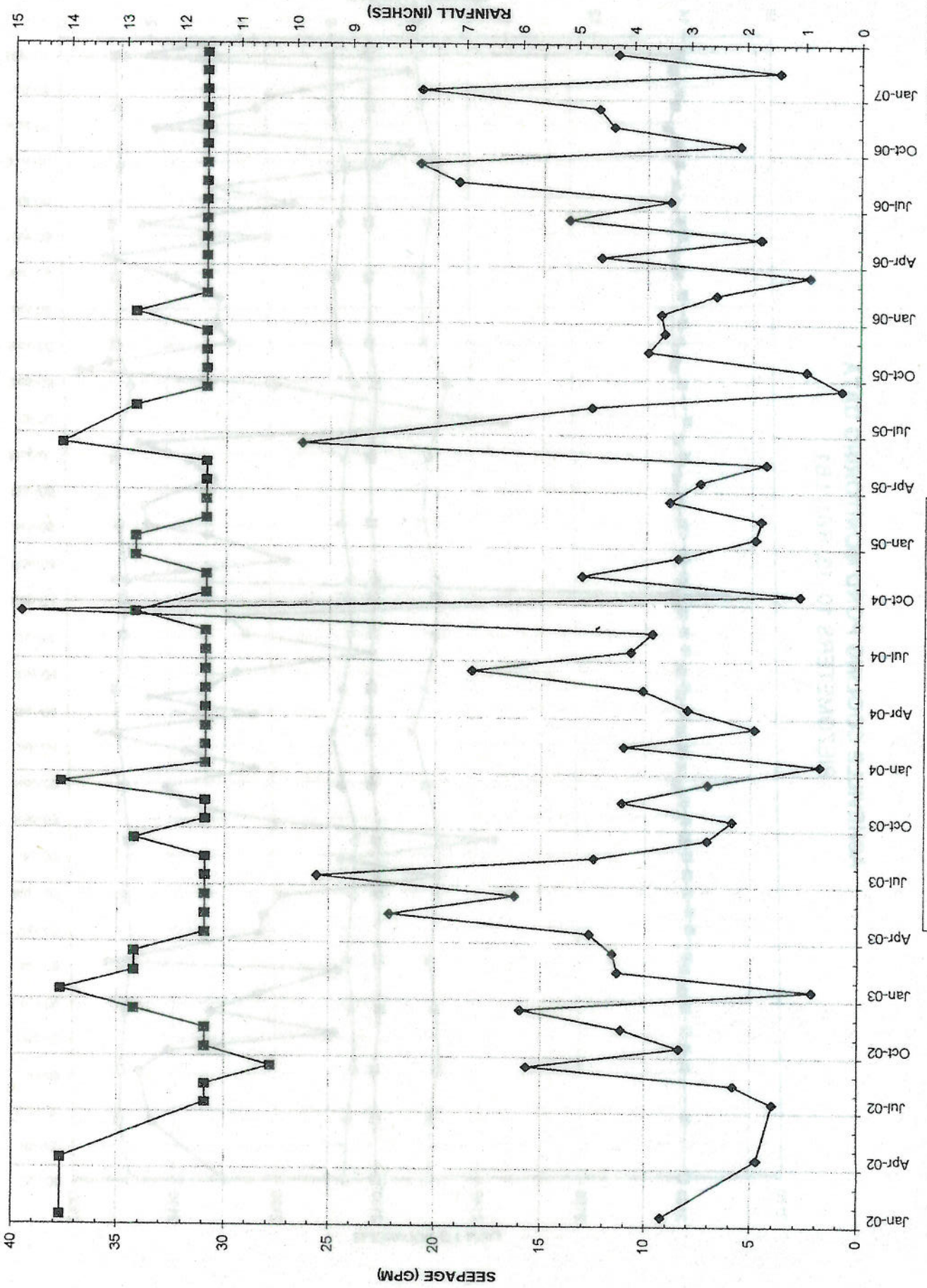
Lake Elevation
 Piez 6
 Piez 7
 Piez 8
 Piez 9
 Rainfall

ASHEVILLE COOLING POND MONITORING DATA PIEZOMETERS 10, 13, RB-1, LB-1

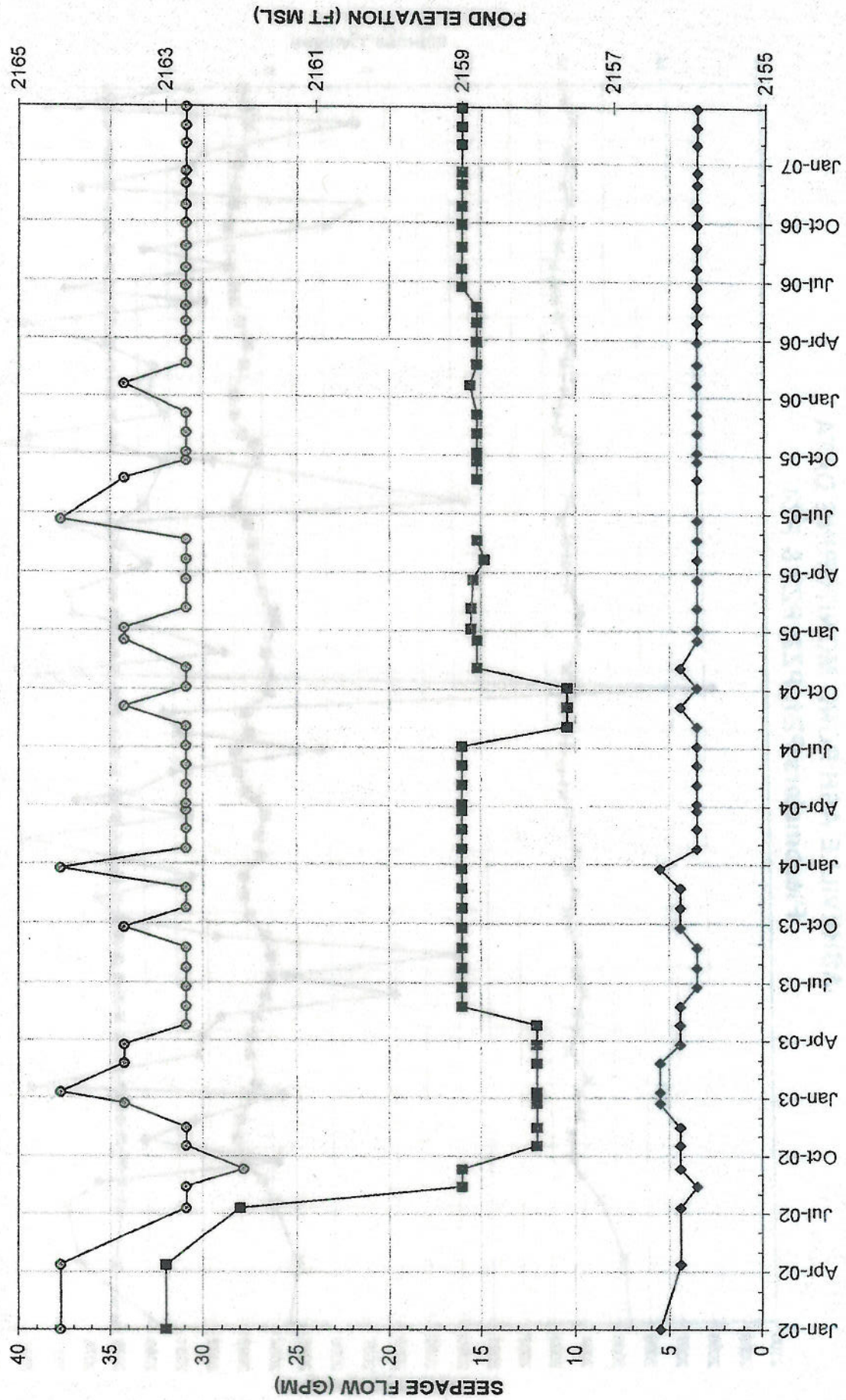


Lake Elevation
 Piez 10
 Piez 13
 RB-1
 LB-1
 Rainfall

ASHEVILLE ASH POND MONITORING DATA SEEPAGE AT WEIRS VS. RAINFALL

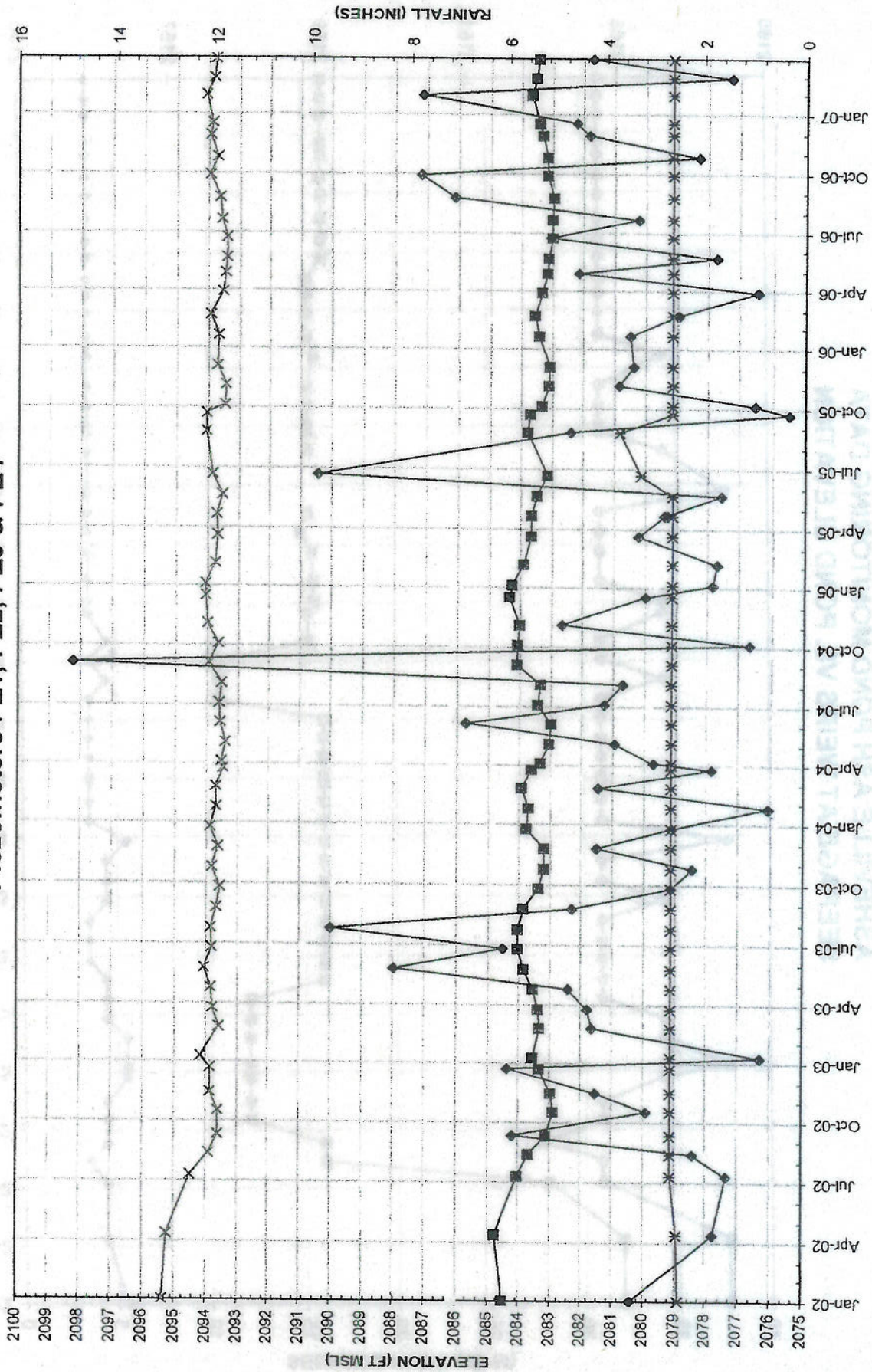


ASHEVILLE ASH POND MONITORING DATA SEEPAGE AT WEIRS VS. POND ELEVATION



West Weir Box
 East Weir Box
 Pond Elevation

ASHEVILLE ASH POND MONITORING DATA Piezometers PZ1, PZ2, PZ3 & PZ4



—■— Piez 1 —×— Piez 2 —*— Piez 3 —◆— Rainfall



Photograph 1: Cooling Lake Dam – upstream slope looking north.



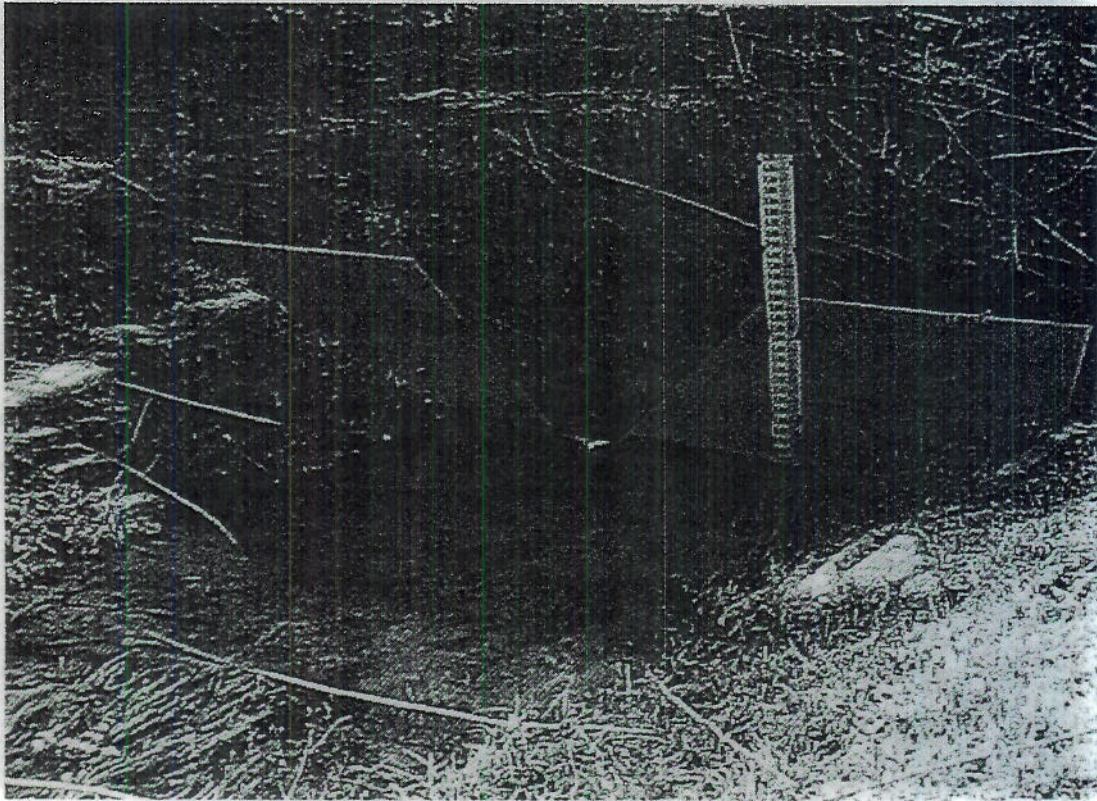
Photograph 2: Cooling Lake Dam – downstream slope looking north.



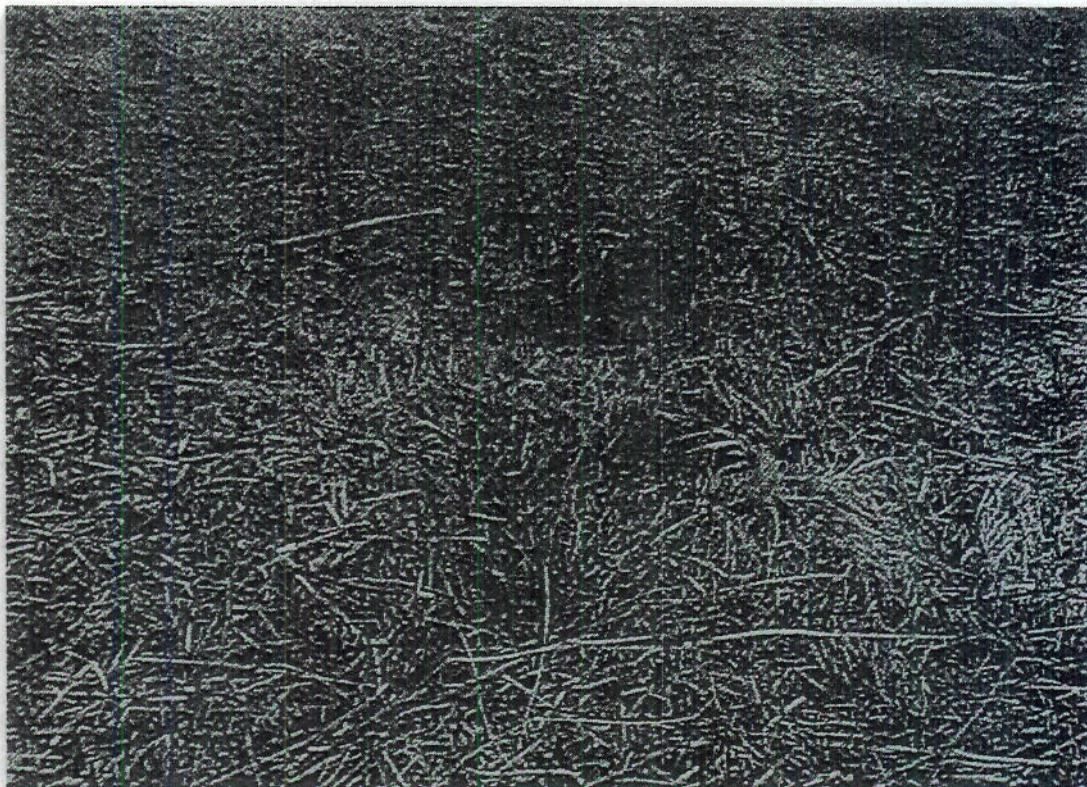
Photograph 3: Cooling Lake Dam – downstream slope looking south.



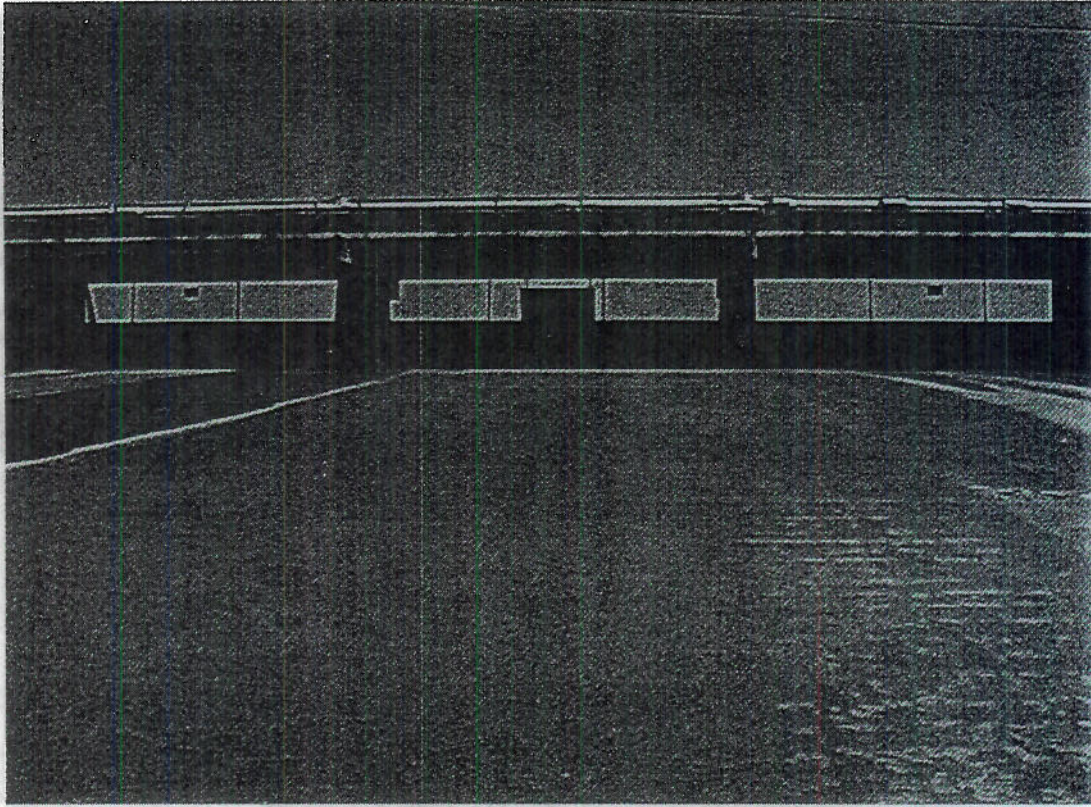
Photograph 4: Cooling Lake Dam – looking west, downstream of dam.



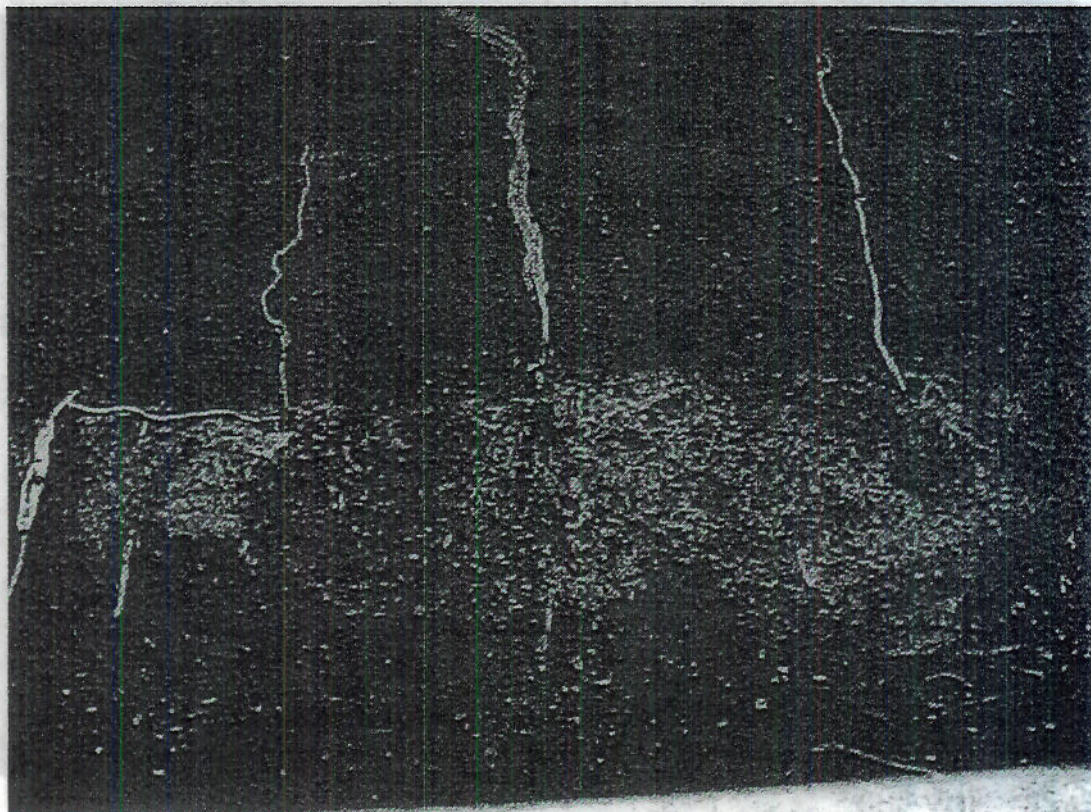
Photograph 5: Cooling Lake Dam - seepage flow monitoring weir.



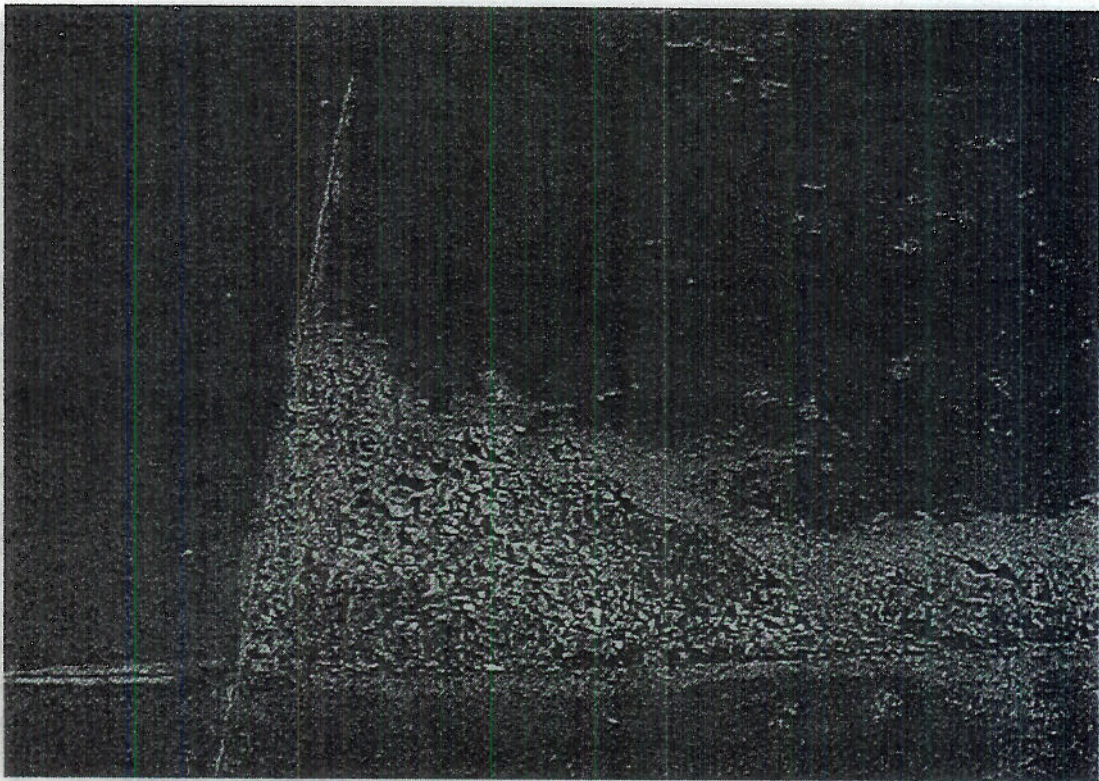
Photograph 6: Cooling Lake Dam - seepage at embankment toe on north abutment, below piezometer P-8, no soil transport noted, orange color from algae).



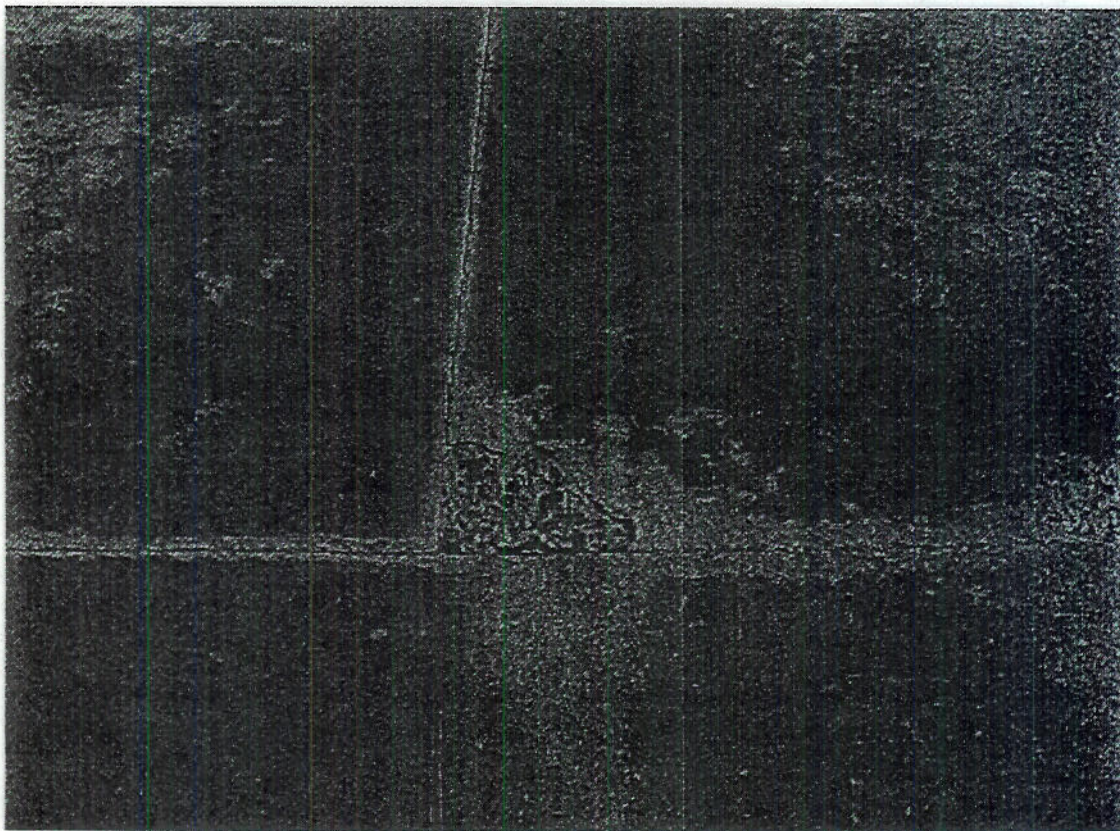
Photograph 7: Cooling Lake Dam – ogee spillway.



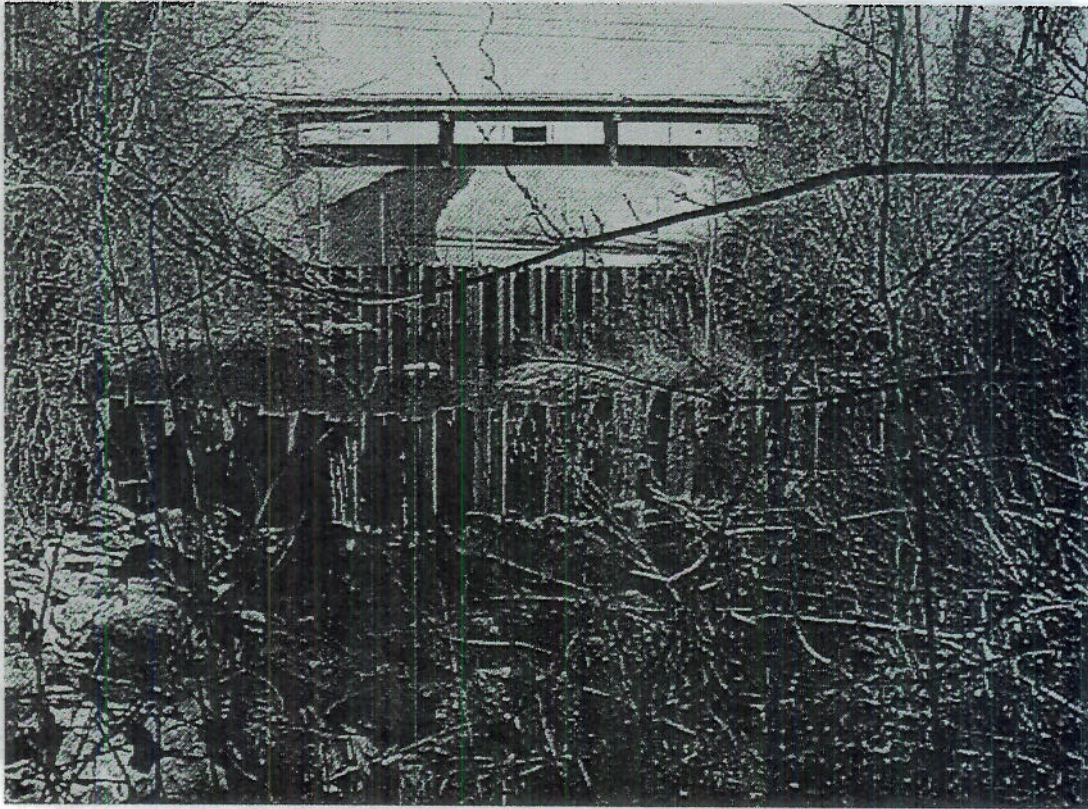
Photograph 8: Cooling Lake Dam – spalling concrete on ogee spillway.



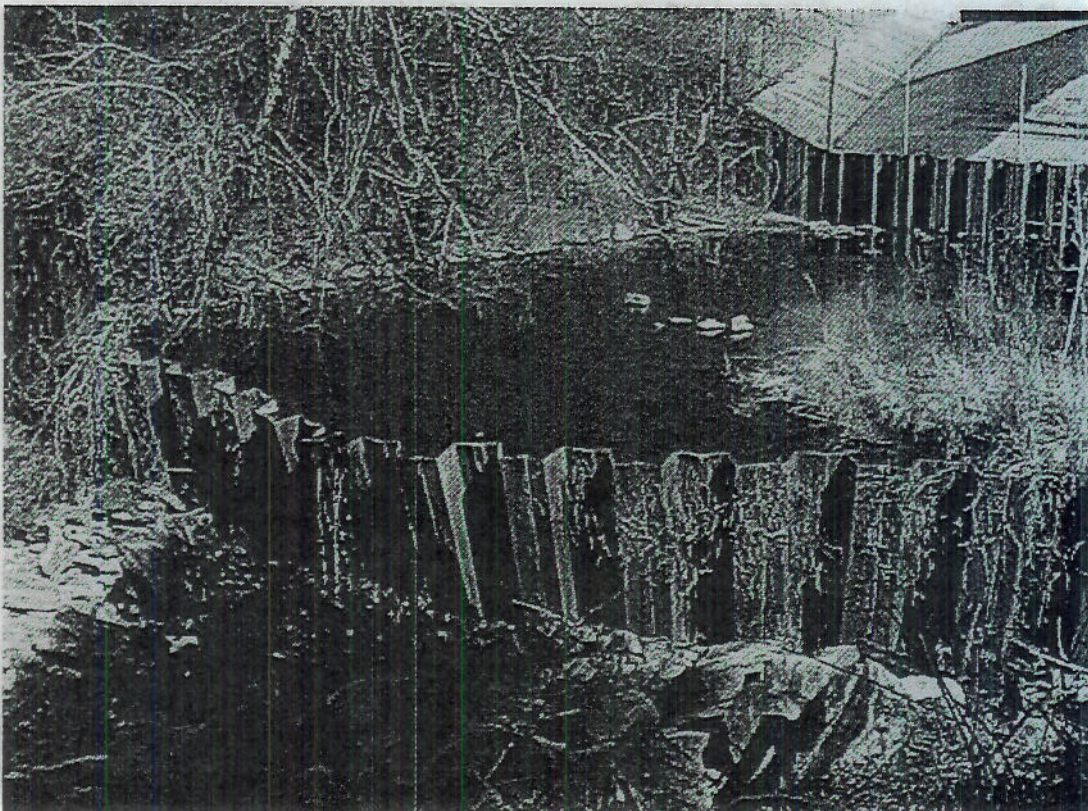
Photograph 9: Cooling Lake Dam – spalling concrete in spillway slab.



Photograph 10: Cooling Lake Dam – spalling concrete in spillway slab.



Photograph 11: Cooling Lake Dam – spillway drop walls and energy dissipation pool.



Photograph 12: Cooling Lake Dam – spillway drop walls and energy dissipation pool.



Photograph 13: 1964 Ash Pond – downstream slope looking northwest along toe of slope, note bushes growing in riprap.



Photograph 14: 1964 Ash Pond – seepage at toe of embankment, north of stilling basin.



Photograph 15: 1982 Ash Pond, interior slope looking east, note vegetation in riprap.



Photograph 16: 1982 Ash Pond - interior slope looking west, note vegetation in rip rap.



Photograph 17: 1982 Ash Pond – Crest and upper part of downstream slope, looking west.



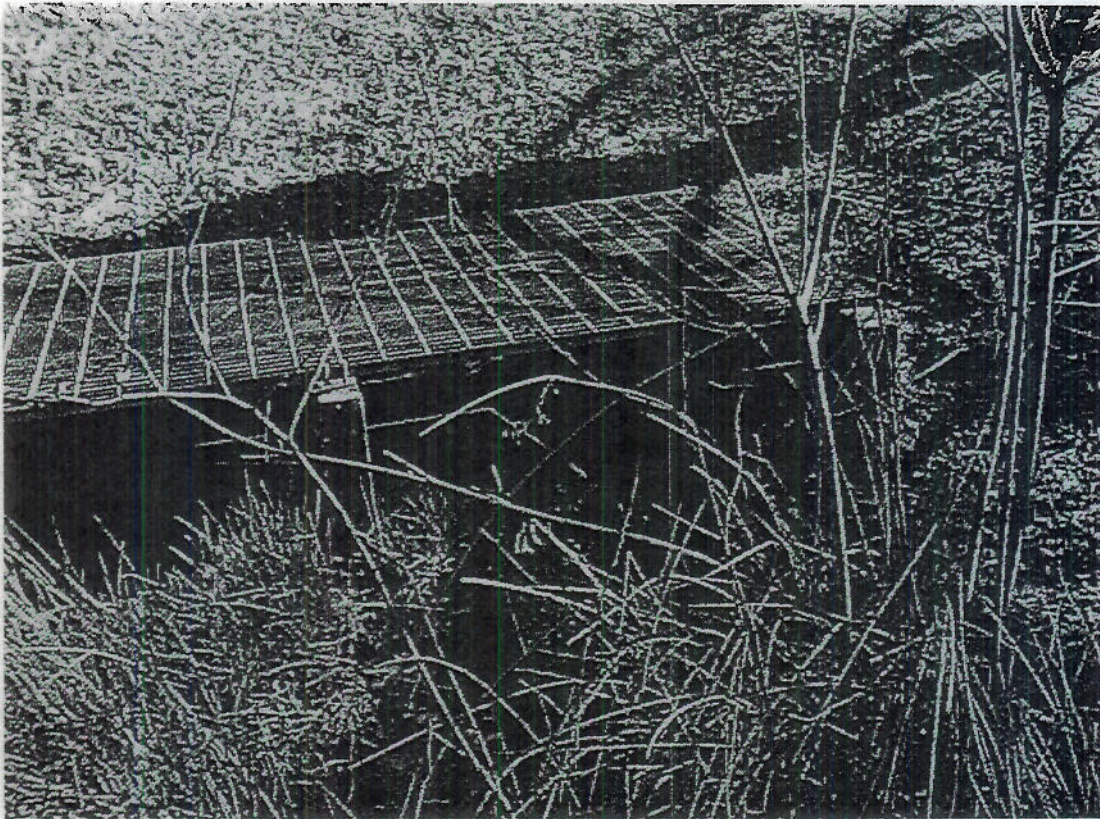
Photograph 18: 1982 Ash Pond – Toe and lower part of downstream slope, looking east.



Photograph 19: 1982 Ash Pond – rodent holes in downstream slope.



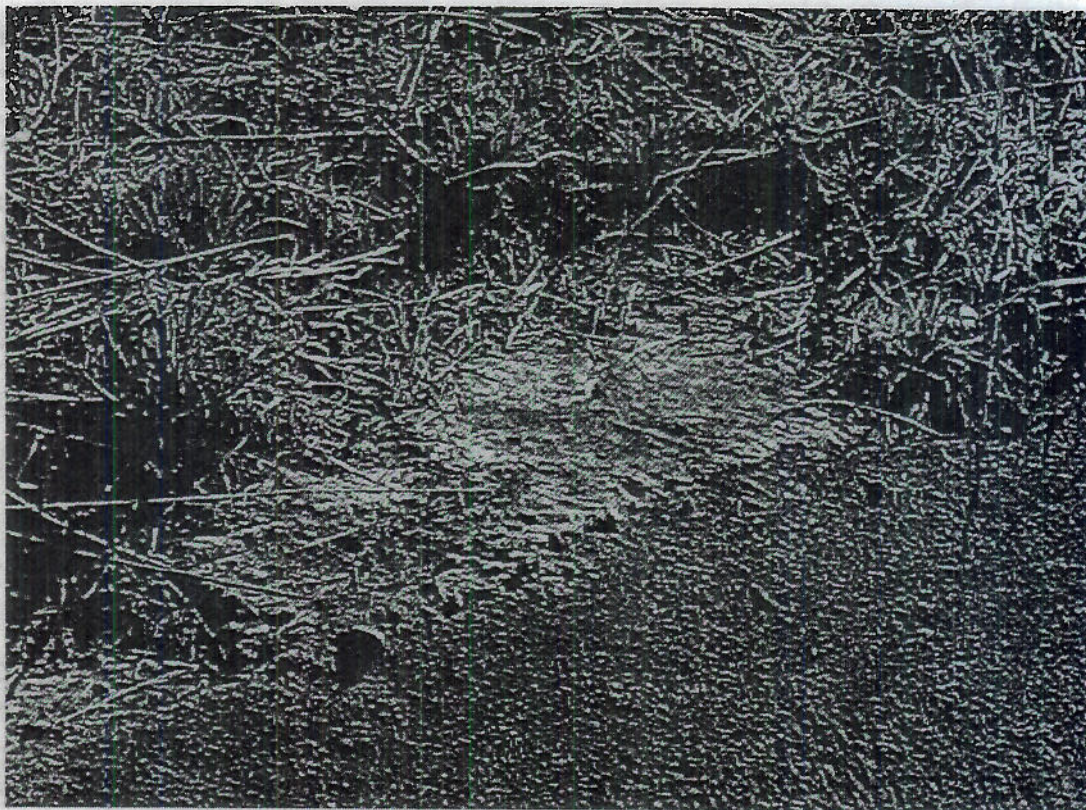
Photograph 20: 1982 Ash Pond – rodent holes in downstream slope.



Photograph 21: 1982 Ash Pond – Seepage Monitoring Weir



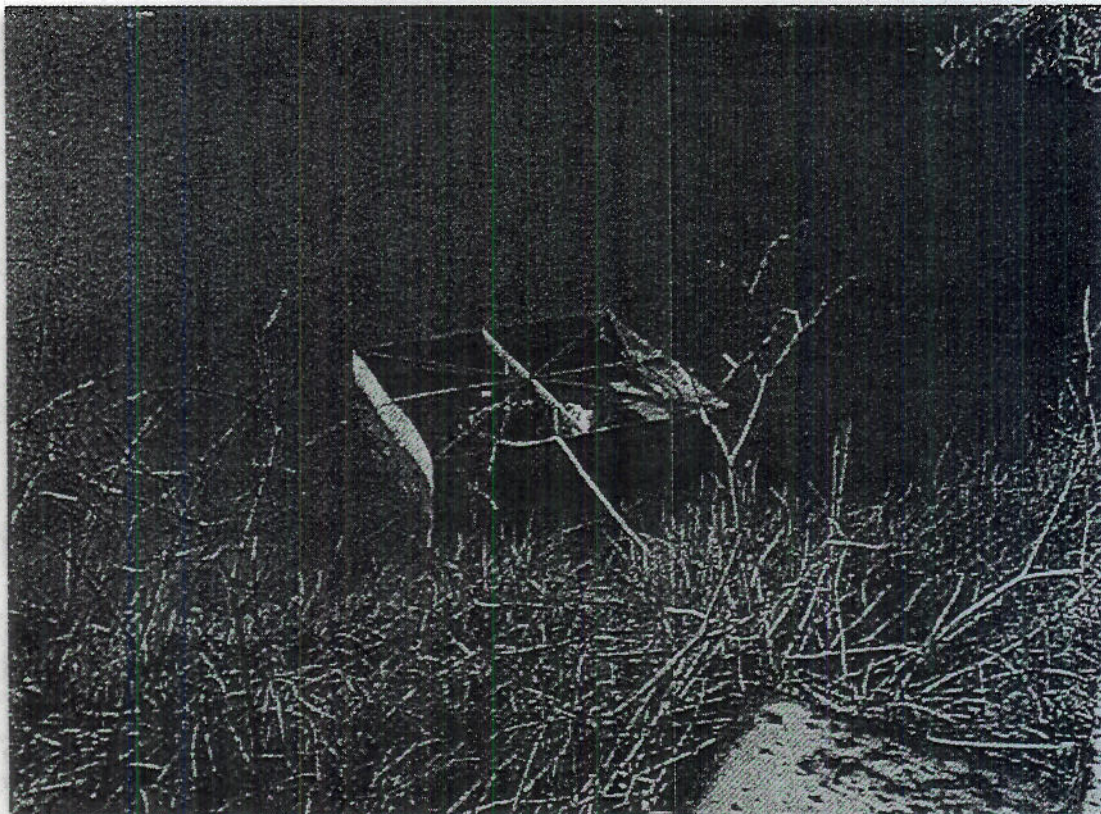
Photograph 22: 1964 Ash Pond – downstream slope looking north along concrete flume carrying discharge from the 1982 Ash Pond.



Photograph 23: 1964 Ash Pond – concrete patch at soil/concrete flume interface.



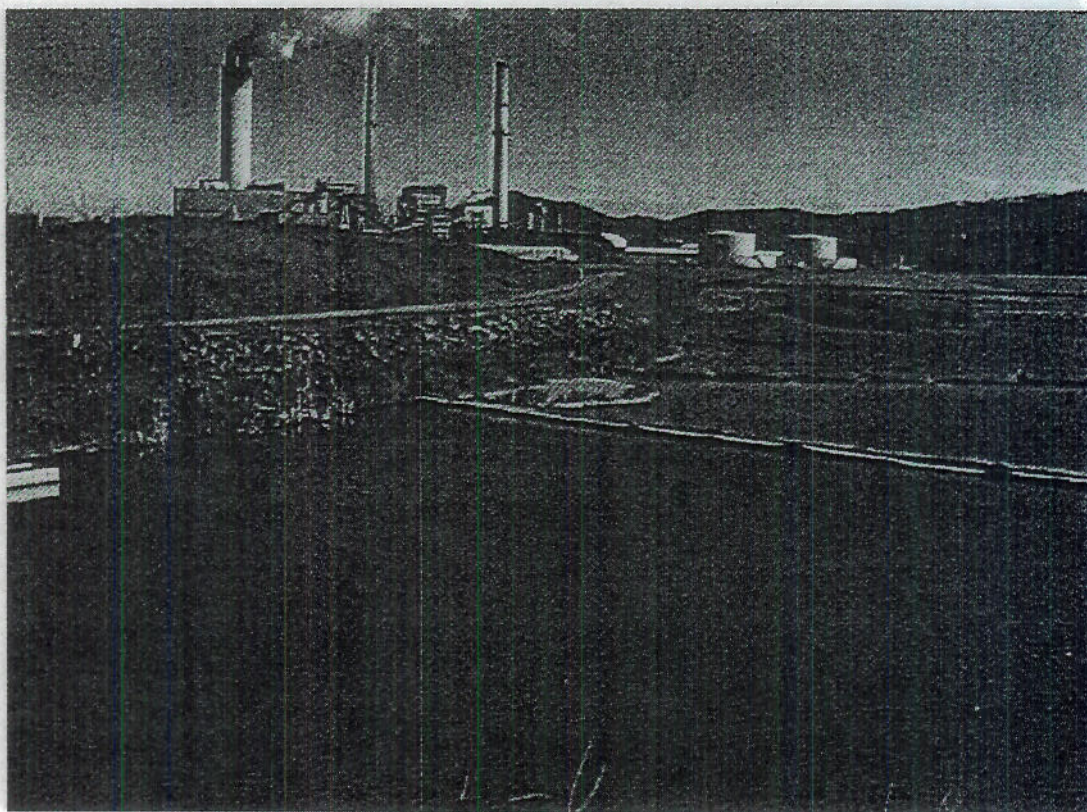
Photograph 24: 1964 Ash Pond – Outlet for drainage pipe installed beneath concrete flume.



Photograph 25 – 1982 Ash Pond – skimmer at southwest area of pond.



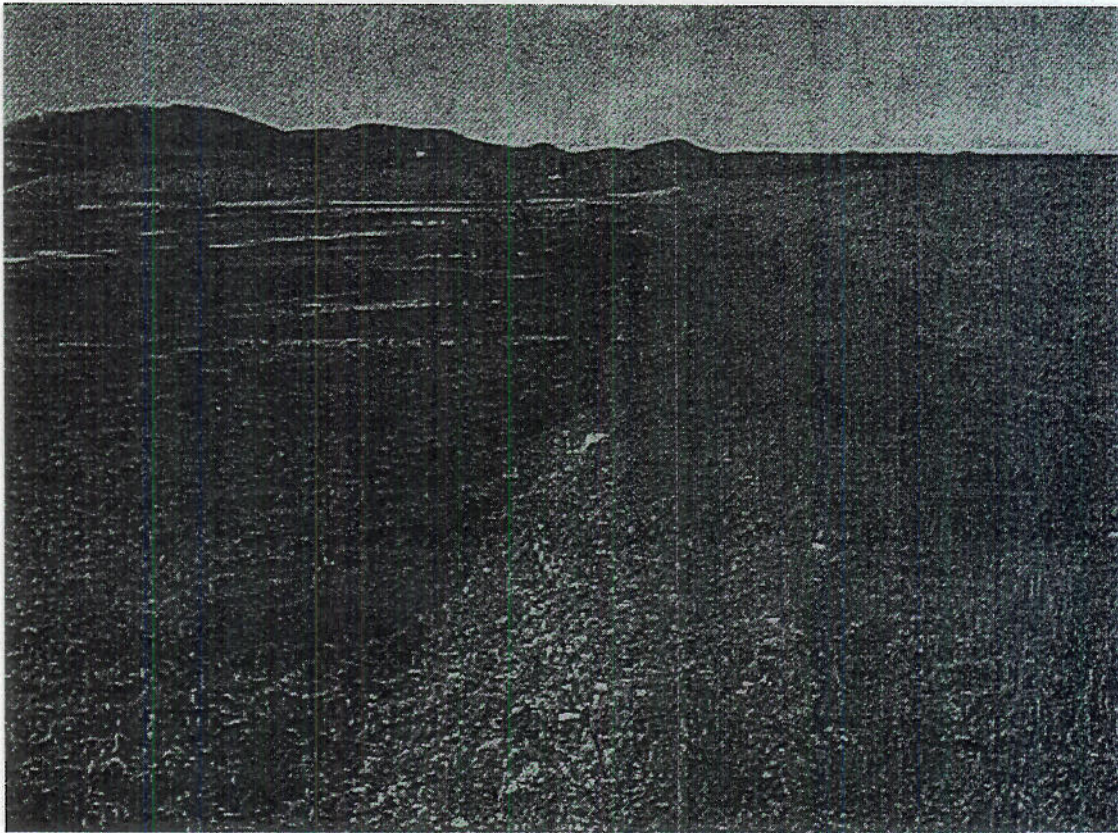
Photograph 26: 1964 Ash Pond – concrete flume discharge into stilling pond.



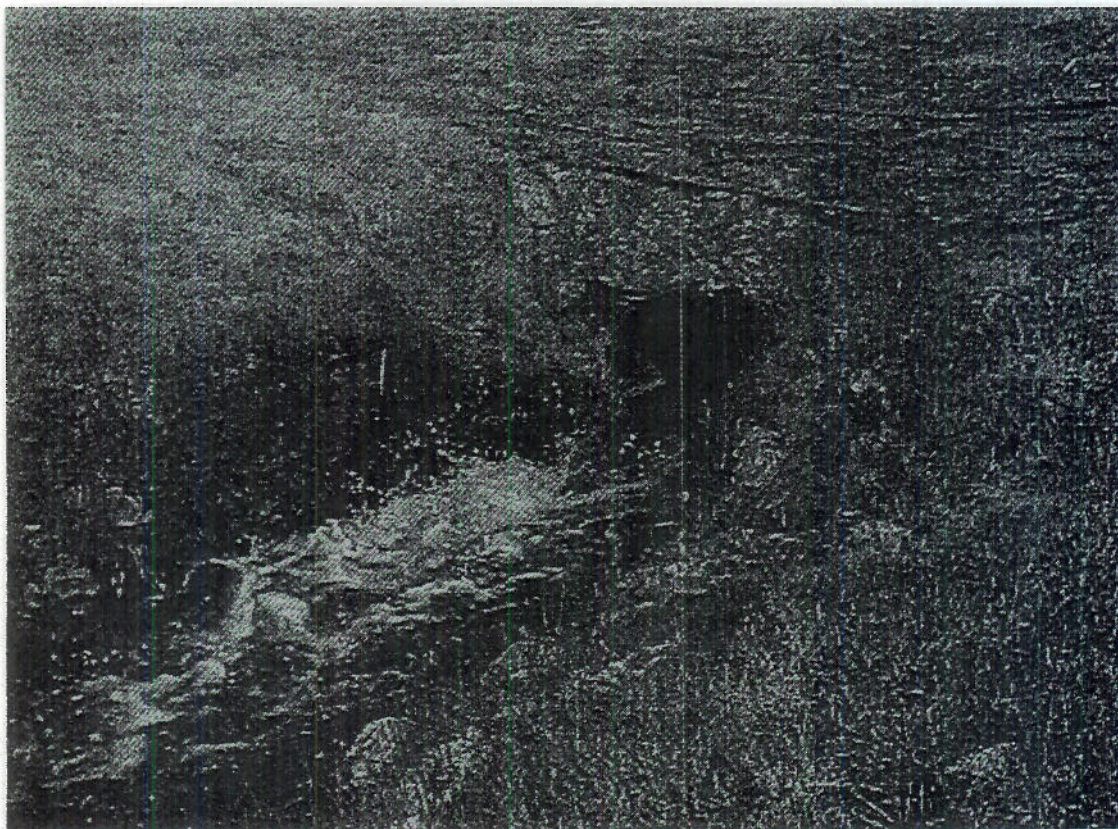
Photograph 27: Dike between 1982 Ash Pond and 1964 Ash Pond, interior slope, looking west.



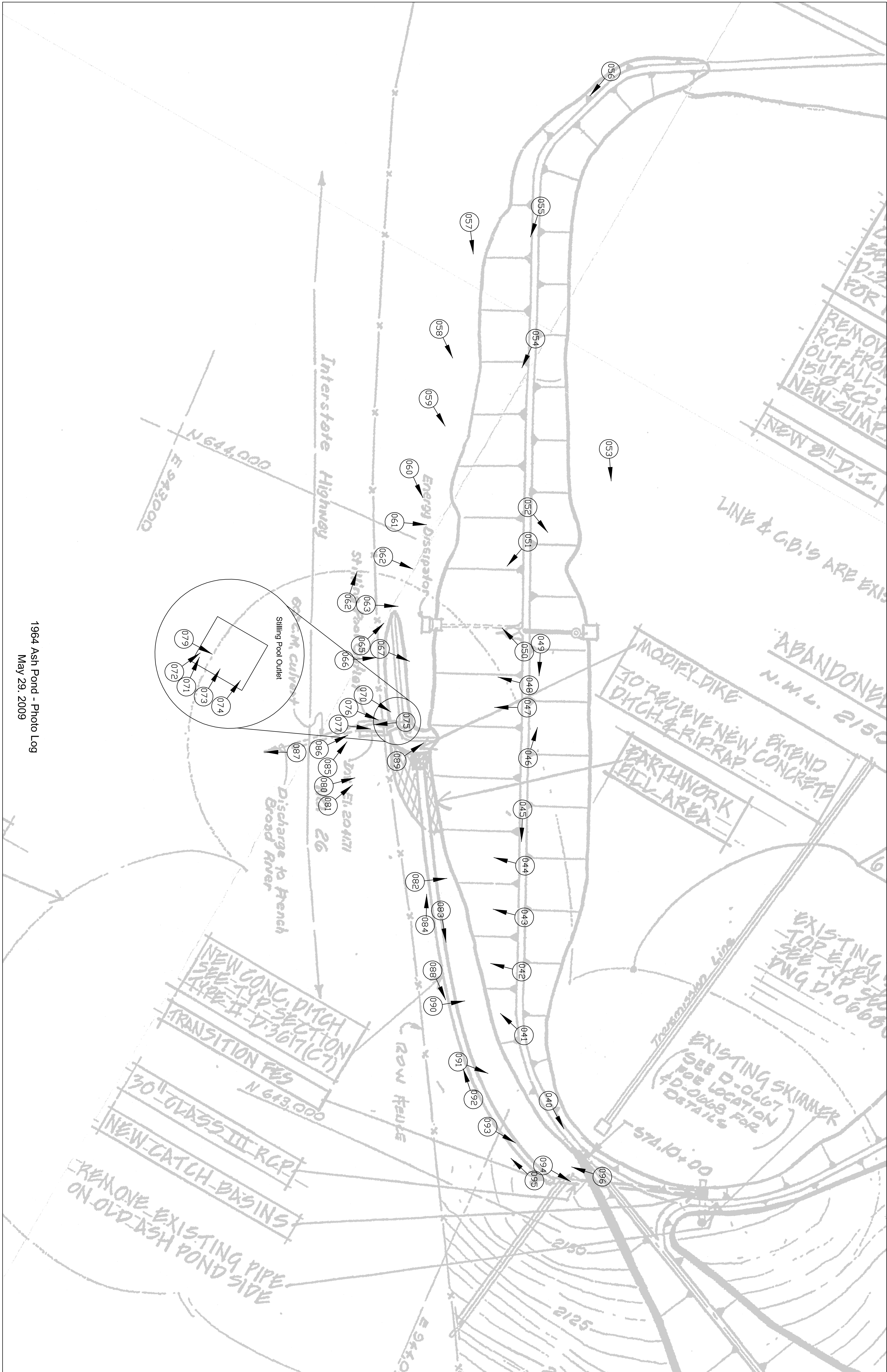
Photograph 28: 1982 Ash Pond and internal ash dike within 1982 Ash Pond, looking northeast.



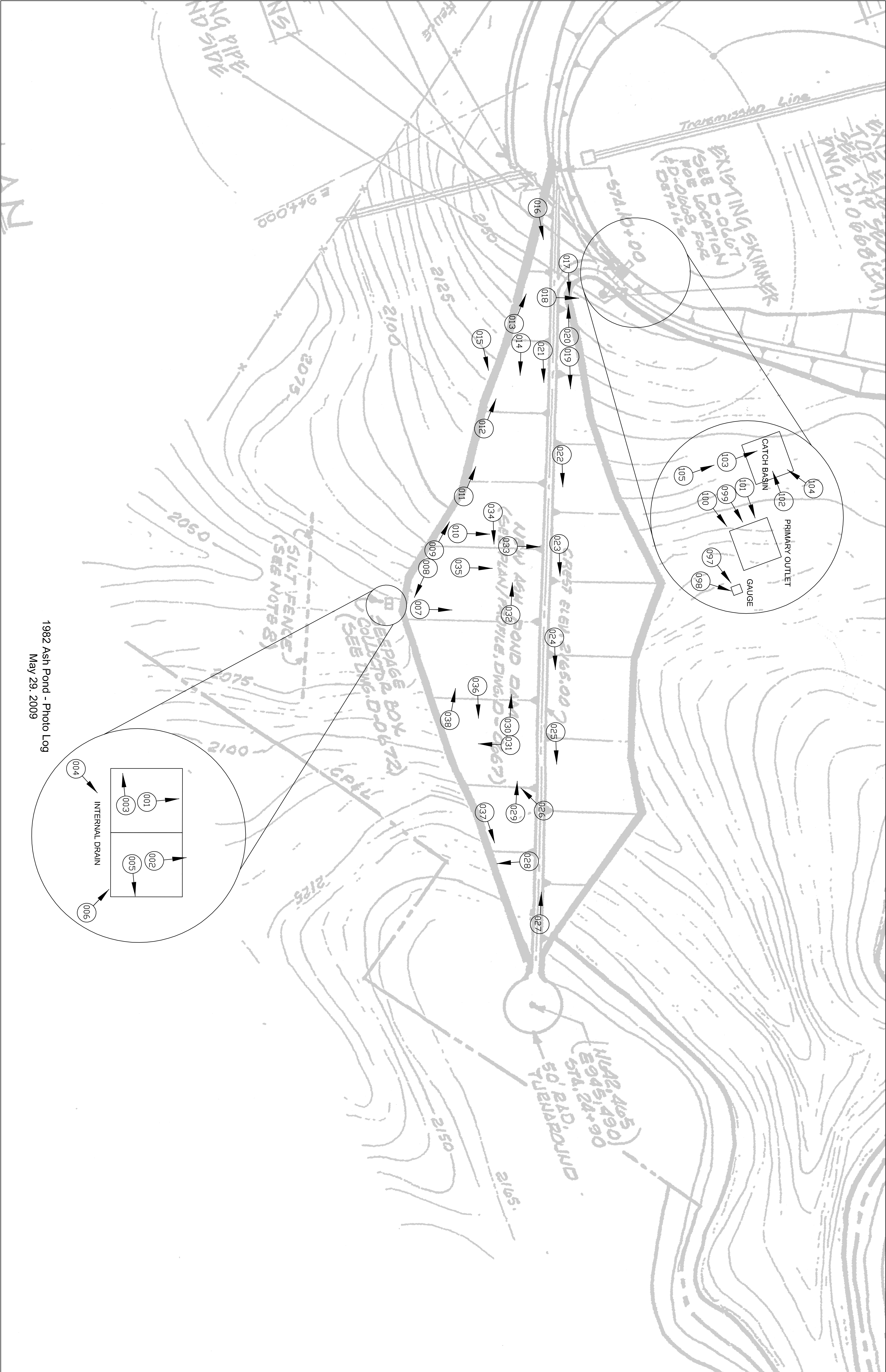
Photograph 29: Internal Ash Dike (within 1982 Ash Pond), looking west along dike.



Photograph 30: Internal Ash Dike (within 1982 Ash Pond), outlet pipe at southeast corner of dike.



1964 Ash Pond - Photo Log
May 29, 2009



1982 Ash Pond - Photo Log
May 29, 2009

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: 1964 Dam - Downstream Embankment and Stilling Pond, Crest, Photo: 051, 5/29/09



Photo 2: 1964 Dam - Upstream Wetland, Crest, Photo: 053, 5/29/09



Photo 3: 1964 Dam - Stilling Pond Outlet, Toe, Photo: 070, 5/29/09



Photo 4: 1964 Dam - Concrete Flume, Right Groin, Photo: 083, 5/29/09
(note: right and left are based on the observer facing downstream)



Photo 5: 1964 Dam - View of Stilling Pond/Embankment Right Groin, Toe, Photo: 063, 5/29/09
(note: right and left are based on the observer facing downstream)



Photo 6: 1964 Dam - Concrete Flume Deterioration, Right Groin, Photo: 090, 5/29/09
(note: right and left are based on the observer facing downstream)



Photo 7: 1964 Dam - Stilling Pond Outfall, Toe, Photo: 086, 5/29/09



Photo 8: 1964 Dam - 60" CMP Underneath I-26, Toe, Photo: 087, 5/29/09



Photo 9: 1964 Dam – Internal Drain, Toe, Photo: 081, 5/29/09



Photo 10: 1982 Dam - Weir Outlet for Internal Drain, Toe, Photo: 006, 5/29/09



Photo 11: 1982 Dam - Crest and Downstream Embankment, Crest (Right Side), Photo: 021, 5/29/09
(note: right and left are based on the observer facing downstream)



Photo 12: 1982 Dam - Upstream Embankment, Crest(Right Side), Photo: 024, 5/29/09
(note: right and left are based on the observer facing downstream)



Photo 13: 1982 Dam - Primary Outlet, Right Abutment, Photo: 099, 5/29/09
(note: right and left are based on the observer facing downstream)



Photo 14: 1982 Dam - Animal Burrow, Downstream Embankment 50' Right of Piezometer, Photo: 028, 5/29/09
(note: right and left are based on the observer facing downstream)



Photo 15: 1982 Dam - Midsection of Downstream Slope, Downstream Embankment, Photo: 030, 5/29/09



Photo 16: 1982 Dam - View of Right Groin, Right Abutment, Photo: 016, 5/29/09
(note: right and left are based on the observer facing downstream)



Photo 17: 1982 Dam – Tall Vegetation, Left Groin, Photo: 037, 5/29/09
(note: right and left are based on the observer facing downstream)



Photo 18: 1982 Dam – Minor Rill Erosion, Downstream Embankment, Photo: 033, 5/29/09



Asheville Steam Electric Plant
Dam Safety Inspection Report Comments
And Responses

- (1) Throughout, any reference to “Progress Energy” should be “Progress Energy Carolinas”.

Progress Energy revised to Progress energy Carolinas throughout document.

- (2) Section 1.1.1—Conclusions Regarding the Structural Soundness of the Management Unit(s)

Based on the Work Assignment Number 0-381 provided by EPA, each management unit (dam) is to be classified by the inspector as to its structural soundness in this section. Progress Energy Carolinas recommends the classification of FAIR for the 1964 dam and SATISFACTORY for the 1982 dam based on evaluations of the site assessment conducted on May 29, 2009.

The Work Assignment Number 0-381 defines the classification of FAIR as “Acceptable performance is expected under all required loading conditions in accordance with the applicable safety regulatory criteria.” The 1964 dam structure no longer impounds water nor do we intend to use it for this purpose in the future. Since the 1964 dam structure has operated for over 40 years without a significant slope stability incident, Progress Energy Carolinas proposes that a slope stability study may be useful but not critical to identify potential dam safety deficiencies. Thus, as “minor deficiencies may exist that require remedial action and/or secondary studies or investigations”, Progress Energy suggests the classification of FAIR for the 1964 dam. By definition, a certification of POOR applies only if the inspectors have identified a dam safety deficiency or if critical studies are required to establish structural soundness. This does not appear to be the case for the 1964 dam.

The Work Assignment Number 0-381 defines the classification of SATISFACTORY as “No existing or potential management unit safety deficiencies are recognized.”

Progress Energy Carolinas recommends that the possible classifications and their definitions be included with this report to ensure understanding by readers.

The 1964 Ash Pond impoundment was noted in Sections 2.3, 4.1.2, 4.2.2, 9.3.2 as currently used to store dredged material from the 1982 Ash Pond and does not maintain a normal pool. This information was added to Sections 5.1, 6.3, 7.3, 8.1.

As noted in the report; “The facility is rated POOR for continued safe and reliable operation because critical studies or investigations are needed to identify potential dam safety deficiencies. A slope stability investigation, to identify potential structural deficiencies, is required to achieve a satisfactory rating. Based on visual observations and review of available data, no safety deficiencies are noted to prevent the facility for continued safe and reliable operation.” No changes to the classification are warranted.

(3) Section 1.1.8—Classification Regarding Suitability for Continued Safe and Reliable Operation

The ratings of POOR and SATISFACTORY are inappropriately applied under this heading. Based on the EPA Work Assignment Number 0-381, these ratings, with others, are intended to classify the structural soundness of each management unit (see Comment 2 above). Further, the heading “Suitability for Continued Safe and Reliable Operation” is not used in Work Assignment Number 0-381 and should not be used in this report since it is not defined and is likely misunderstood.

Section heading is self explanatory and classification is appropriate.

(4) Section 1.3—List of Participants

Mr. Steve Blevins, MACTEC, was also present during the inspection.

Added Mr. Steve Blevins to List of Participants.